FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Mineral Springs Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the Second Monday in January, 1864.

Rates of Tuition: $20, $30 and $40 per Session.

Board will be raised according to the prices of provisions. N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.

Jackson Springs, Dec'r 30. 94-6tpd

A Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of the ROCKY SPRING ACADEMY. References required as to morals and scholarship. A wounded soldier preferred. Apply soon.

Address J. LUTHER, Pekin.

January 4, 1864. 96-2t

RUN THE BLOCKADE!

W. MAC INTYRE

—Has received—

1 CASE Madder Colors Calico, 1845 yds;
1 case black and white Calico, ¼ yd wide, 1400 yds;
1 case Pillow Case Cotton, 40 in. wide, 2000 yds;
2 cases English Shirting, 3800 yds;
20 pieces Black Alpaca Lustre;
200 doz Printed Lisle Handkerchiefs;
500 doz Clark's Spool Cotton, black, 200 yds;
500 doz Clark's Spool Cotton, white, 200 yds;
500 Great Gross Agate Shirt Buttons;
57 doz Fine 2, 3 and 4 Bladed Knives;
50 sets Table Knives and Forks;
500 gross Knitting Needles, assorted Nos. 10 to 16.
20 doz Drab English Hats;
3 doz No. 10 Cotton Cards;
150 Expansion Skirts.

Dec'r 29, 1863 92*&sw6w

ATTENTION LADIES!

NOTICE is hereby given to the Ladies of Moore, Cumberland, Harnett and the adjoining counties, that in accordance with an ancient custom, we will cease paying our addresses to our Lady friends of the aforesaid counties, as this is Leap year and being advocates of "Woman's Rights" do each and every one of us promise and bind ourselves not to write to any young lady unless she write to us first, as this would be going beyond the limits of our privileges. Ladies, a chance is offered for correspondence with whoever you may choose. Send in your letters, they will be thankfully received and promptly responded to. It is hoped and believed that all concerned will be benefitted by this notice and many an aching heart relieved by the same.

YOUNG MEN OF CO. C,
35th Regiment, N. C. T.

Tarboro', N. C., Jan. 1, 1864. 96*4tpd

Raw Hides wanted to Tan.

WE will tan Hides for one third of the Leather. Hides to be delivered at our Tan Yard at Rives' Chapel, Chatham county, P. O. Beaumont.

We refer to Geo. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.

W. D. WATSON & CO.

Beaumont, Chatham Co., Nov. 19, 1863. 88*3tpd

Equity Sale of Land.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity at Fall Term of Bladen Superior Court, 1863, I will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House in Elizabethtown on the first Monday in February 1864, the following LANDS, viz:

1100 acres belonging to the estate of James Robeson, dec'd, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of W. N. Whitted, Peter Monroe, J. Cashwell, and others.

Also 487 acres belonging to the Estate of Daniel McMillan, dec'd, lying on the Horse Shoe and Middle Swamp.

Also 1000 acres belonging to the Estate of A. D. Council, dec'd, lying on Saucepan, Frier and Green Swamp, including several tracts.

Also 180 acres belonging to the Estate of Rever Jordon, dec'd, and known as the land purchased from Barnabas Brown. All the above described land will be sold on six months credit for bonds and approved securities.

DAVID LEWIS, C. & M. E.

Jan'y 7, 1864 96*3tpd

Plantation to Rent and Negroes to Hire.

ON Saturday 23d inst., will be rented the PLANTATION belonging to the heirs of M. W. Jessup, about 3 miles below Fayetteville, on Wilmington Road. Also the NEGROES belonging to said heirs will be hired out until Jan'y 1st, 1865. The hiring and renting to be at the late residence of M. W. Jessup, dec'd.

JAMES M. JESSUP, Adm'r.

Jan'y 8, 1864 96*2tpd

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d of December, his negro men LEWIS and WILLIS, color black, Lewis 32 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built, with rather a sharp chin and slow spoken. Willis 24 years old, about five feet 8 inches high, stout built, a full round face and a space between his upper teeth. They are probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will pay the above reward for their delivery in any jail in the State where I can get them.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Gulf P. O., Jan. 4, 1864. 96-*9tpd

Tax Payers of Richmond County.

I SHALL attend at Rockingham, Monday and Tuesday of January Court, being the 18th and 19th, for the purpose of Collecting the Tax on Cattle, Horses, Mules, &c., not employed in cultivation of the crops.

On Wednesday 20th at Little's Mills,
" Thursday 21st " Mineral Springs,
" Friday 22d " Beaver Dam,
" Tuesday 26th " McGee's.
" Wednesday 27th " Laurel Hill,
" Thursday 28th " Stewartsville,
" Friday 29th " Williamson's.

Persons owing tax are requested to meet at the above mentioned places, and pay their tax, or an additional sum will invariably be charged.

L. W. McLAURIN,
Tax Collector for Richmond County, N. C.

December 22, 1863. 92*-25Jan

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having at November Term, A. D., 1863, of Robeson County Court, obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Smith, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. Debtors to said Estate will please make immediate payment.

JOHN McMILLAN, Adm'r.

Dec'r 9, 1863 94-3tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1863. John McQueen and wife Henrietta vs Arch'd McRimmon, Jno McRimmon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Margaret McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon and Murdoch McRimmon.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, and Murdoch McRimmon, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday of November 1863.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk

89*6tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1864.

A NEW HARTFORD CONVENTION.—The older citizens of the Confederacy remember, and the younger have read of in History, the famous, or rather infamous, Convention which met in Hartford, Connecticut, near the close of the war of 1812-15, the object of which was to dissolve the then existing Union. There are many points of resemblance to the proposed Convention which the Raleigh Standard is endeavoring to get up in this State. First and foremost, the Hartford Conventionists were tired of the war, in which, by the way, they had taken less part in money or men than other parts of the country. Next, their party was not in power—it was James Madison, a democrat, and not De Witt Clinton, a federalist, who was at the head of the nation. They pronounced it the war of a party, and insisted that the party should carry it on in the best way they could. They demanded that Mr. Madison should resign, or that he should be got rid of in some way. The getter up of all this treasonable feeling was the "Boston Centinel," a paper of which it was said that it had the then extraordinary number of 6000 subscribers. It had previously been clamorous for war with England.

The Raleigh Standard was long the advocate of secession. This is well known, though the Standard may now attempt to persuade its readers otherwise. It voted the Confederacy into the war, and pledged "the last man and the last dollar" to maintain it. It was the enthusiastic friend of President Davis. But the Standard has fallen out with President Davis and wants him to retire. It has grown tired of the war, and wants it stopped before its great and only object is accomplished. It has a large number of subscribers, like the Centinel, and it is using its influence with them to produce discontent and despondency, and to get up a Convention with precisely such a purpose as that which animated the Hartford Conventionists. Attempt to disguise it as they may, the plain object of the Standard and some of its followers is to withdraw North Carolina from the Confederacy. In one breath the Standard declares that it "has made no proposition to go out of the Confederacy," and in the next it declares that "the people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty," "will take their own affairs into their own hands." As usual, the Standard is on both sides of the question—is playing fast and loose. But one thing is plain enough: no friend to the existence and success of the Confederacy in its present great struggle would be educating the people into a belief that it is their duty to withdraw their aid from their sister States, to whom, by every principle of honor, they are bound to stand shoulder to shoulder.

The Hartford Convention assembled. It was composed of the then five New England States. It held its sessions with closed doors, and never divulged its proceedings. Peace came before its final action. Its purpose was, however, as well known as the purpose of the Standard is now. A historian of that period ("Olive Branch," 1817, Appendix, page 28,) says of one of its prominent members, "If he form a fair estimate of political character, he would purchase, at an immense price, were it possible, the erasure from the tablets of history of the part he has acted in this political drama." So the day will come when the Standard would purchase, *were it possible*, the erasure from the tablets of history of its efforts to get up a Convention for a similar purpose in North Carolina.

It cannot be that the people of North Carolina are prepared to violate their solemn obligations to their brethren of the South. They cannot, like the Standard, forget or disregard the pledge that the Standard made for them, and they *all* endorsed, on the 20th of May, 1861, to resist the Lincoln despotism, to separate the State from the United States, to unite it to the Confederacy, and to fight to the last for eternal separation and independence. To violate these pledges would be in the last degree dishonorable. The State would never regain the respect of the world or of itself; and besides, the condition of the people for all time would be that of utter degradation and ruin. It is idle and worse than idle to suppose that North Carolina can maintain a condition of sovereignty, separate from her sister States. She must be a member of the Confederacy, entitled to all the rights and privileges of such a free State, or she must be a subjugated Lincoln colony, doomed to bear all the horrible oppressions which history shows are the fate of all subjugated people; and for what these are, we again refer our readers to the pictures faithfully sketched by the Richmond Examiner, which we have copied in the last and present issues of the Observer.

A MEETING IN JOHNSTON COUNTY.—The proceedings of a meeting at Coats's District, in Johnston county, on the 6th inst., are published in the Standard. This was but a precinct meeting. The County meeting was held in Smithfield on the 7th. Its proceedings are not yet published. It was for this county meeting that the resolutions were prepared in Raleigh.

The precinct resolutions don't amount to much though they were written by Dr. J. T. Leach, the member-elect to the next Congress. They say that "the alarming and fearful tendency of the Confederate government towards a military despotism by the enactment of unjust and oppressive laws to her citizens, is just cause of complaint;" and propose a Convention as the remedy against a military despotism. They compliment Gov. Vance for maintaining the rights of the people, and request him to convene the Legislature—evidently to try and get a Convention.

Something must have deterred this meeting from going the expected length, for we see in the same issue of the Standard a much more fiery communication signed "J. T. L." (we suppose the mover of the resolutions,) in which it is declared that "the reckless legislation of Congress, endorsed by the President, and the mighty strides now making towards a military despotism admit of no delay:" that North Carolina is released from her obligations to the Confederacy, by the latter failing to discharge its duty, and that at the best "She made a virtue of necessity, and coalesced *against her interests* with those who are now fastening the chains of military despotism upon her." Wherefore, "she now claims the fulfillment of the terms of that compact, or the right to depart in peace." So we are to have "peace able secession" again! But who authorized J. T. L. to speak for North Carolina? It seems to us that he takes rather too much upon himself.

Let the people beware of these "Hartford Convention" disunionists and "peaceable secessionists." Their names and deeds will have an unenviable notoriety, when this war is over and Confederate independence achieved.

NORTH CAROLINA OFFICERS AT JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—In a list of prisoners given by the Cincinnatti Commercial we notice the names of Lt. Col. S. H. Boyd, Maj. C. C. Blacknall, Lt. Cols. Edw. Cantwell, S. P. Clark, J. A. Graves, T. L. Hargrove and Maj. J. R. Winston.

LIVELY TIMES ON THE COAST.—People in all these parts, even west of this town, were a good deal interested by continued reports of distant cannonading during almost all of Monday last. It turns out that three of the blockade runners have been run ashore on the coast and destroyed, the firing being unsuccessful efforts of the yankees to get possession, and successful resistance by our troops and batteries. We understand that all three were destroyed, after running ashore, so that, if lost to us, the enemy got no good of them. In one of the cases, the yankees got drunk upon the good liquor they found, when the crew turned upon them, recaptured and burnt the vessel, and took 24 of the yankees prisoners.

But there is cause for sincere rejoicing in the blowing up of one of the yankee blockaders. She got ashore. Forces were sent to capture her, to prevent which the yankees blew her up. It is not ascertained what ship she was, but she must have had an immense deal of powder on board, for the explosion not only shook the houses in Wilmington and woke everybody, but was heard, and the flash seen, 18 miles west of this place, where it was supposed to be a meteor.

It is hoped that the yankee crew has been captured or blown up, or drowned.

THE LATE FIGHT NEAR GREENVILLE.—In the last Observer was a communication concerning the late skirmish near Greenville, which attributed the disaster to the neglect of the precaution of having an "advance guard." In the Wilmington Journal we notice a communication giving an account of the affair which speaks not only of an "advance guard" 500 yards in front, but of double videttes 50 and 1000 yards in advance of the "guard." The enemy had heard our force crossing a bridge and ambuscaded videttes, guard, and all. The writer in the Journal speaks in the highest terms of Maj Moore and all the officers and men in his command, artillery and cavalry.

CONGRESS.—Little of interest has been done in Congress since our last. The Senate has passed a bill fixing the meeting of the next Congress for the first Monday in May. A joint resolution has passed for the appointment of a joint committee to prepare an address to the people. The bill reported by the House military committee to repeal exemption laws and give to the Secretary of War authority to detail such persons as are necessary at home, has been recommitted; that is, defeated.

PRINCIPALS AND SUBSTITUTES.—Adjutant General Cooper publishes a General Order founded upon the acts of Congress to prevent the enrollment of substitutes and putting an end to the exemption of those who have furnished substitutes. These latter are required to report without delay to the enrolling officers, and all who delay to do so beyond the 1st Feb'y, will be denied the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law. Until enrolled as conscripts, they will be allowed to volunteer in any company in service on the 16th April 1862, and not now full. Those who report themselves to the enrolling officer will be allowed a furlough of ten days. All, whether volunteers or conscripts, will have to pass through the Camp of Instruction before joining their companies.

THE VALUE OF GOLD.—The Richmond Sentinel states that a gentleman from abroad is now boarding at one of the best hotels in that city and enjoying its handsome accommodations, who pays his bills in specie at sixty cents per day. From which the Sentinel argues, and correctly, that the difference between gold and treasury notes is not altogether a depreciation of the latter, but in great part an appreciation of the former. Gold is no longer a correct standard of values. It is wanted for blockade running. So much of it has been carried off in that way that it has become scarce, and sixty cents of it will buy the equivalent of five dollars at the old values. In this view of the matter,—undoubtedly the correct view in the main,—treasury notes have not depreciated more than two-thirds, that is, three for one.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—Confederate 8 per cent. bonds are selling in Richmond at 117—a considerable advance. The advance, says the Examiner, "shows how little apprehension of repudiation is felt by capitalists. These eight per cents. will be valuable securities after the war, and we doubt not that parties are laying them by for the benefit they expect to derive from them hereafter; but the chief cause of the late advance is the demand from speculators, who have discovered that Confederate credit is better maintained abroad than at home; and accordingly they purchase these bonds for transmission to Nassau and Europe, where they may be sold at an apparent sacrifice, but, in reality, at a handsome profit, whilst the present rates of sterling exchange prevail."

TAXATION OF STATE PROPERTY.—The Hon Sion H. Rogers has given an opinion to Gov. Vance, that the property held by the Literary Board, and the State's interest in the Banks and Rail Roads, is not taxed by the Confederate Government, any more than any other property of the State. And Gov. Vance says that legal gentlemen are pretty generally unanimous in entertaining that opinion.

NO ANSWER.—A week ago we earnestly but respectfully asked a few questions of the Raleigh Standard on some vital points. The number of the Standard issued four days after our questions reached it contains no answer, nor any allusion whatever to the subject. We are unwilling to assume that "silence gives consent," and therefore repeat the questions briefly and again ask answers:

1st. "If the people of North Carolina take their own affairs into their own hands," (as the Standard threatens,) thus separating the State from the Confederacy, does the Standard expect it to stand alone, or to come again under the Government of the United States?

2d. Is the following extract from a set Oration recently delivered at Gettysburg by the Hon. Edward Everett of Massachusetts, a true representation, in the Standard's opinion, of either "the heart of the people" of North Carolina, or of the "honest and brave men" or the "independent press" [meaning the Standard] at Raleigh, or of the character of the old government?

"The heart of the people, North and South, (says Mr. Everett,) is for the Union. Indications, too plain to be mistaken, announce the fact, both in the East and the West of the States in rebellion. In North Carolina and Arkansas the fatal charm at length is broken. At Raleigh and Little Rock, the lips of honest and brave men are unsealed, and an independent press is unlimbering its artillery. The weary masses of the people are yearning to see the dear old flag floating again upon the capitols, and they sigh for the return of peace, prosperity and happiness which they enjoyed under a Government whose power was felt only in its blessings."

Are these statements of Mr. Everett correct, or incorrect?

SOLDIERS SCARCE.—The yankees are paying about $1000 bounty to induce men to enlist or re-enlist.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Allow me through your columns, to return the thanks of my company to Mrs. Elizabeth Evans and Miss Sophia Mallett for a liberal donation of socks. We highly appreciate their kindness, particularly at this season.

Very respectfully,
W. F. MURPHY, Capt.
Co. K, 51st Reg't N. C. T.

Jan'y 4, 1864.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

REMINISCENCE OF A HOSPITAL.

Messrs Editors: It was on the afternoon of the 4th of October, 1862, that the writer of this, while in Staunton, Virginia, entered the General Hospital. It was the Chapel of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, but it is now called Ward or Room No. 44. According to an arrangement made by the writer the very large and fine Organ of the Chapel was played every afternoon for the benefit of the wounded and sick soldiers. Although it was the same blind man playing who always played, still the tone of the Organ appeared softer and sweeter than usual. He was playing "Home, sweet Home," and accompanying it with his fine voice. Many of the patients were shedding tears while others appeared asleep, and, perhaps, in their dreams pledged their wine cups and fondly swore from their wives and their weeping friends never to part." The Organist was whispered to and told to play "Wait for the wagon;" no sooner had he commenced than our poor dear soldiers wiped away their tears, took their crutches and sticks and then hobbled around the organ. What a scene for a painter! Not for a Hogarth, for he delighted in caricature, but for a Murillo; for a man having a soul, it was a scene never to be forgotten. The sick men in every stage of convalescense, and the wounded men short a hand, a foot, an arm, a leg, in fact wounded in every conceivable manner. When they had surrounded the organ what a picture! Each man having on something quaint and peculiar in the way of costume, with their ghostly faces and emaciated forms produced a scene that would have caused West's Picture of "Christ healing the sick" to sink into insignificance. With all this they were cheerful and some sang. After one had seen them suffer so much from sickness, amputation and wounds, and now to see them in such a high state of convalescence was well calculated to produce a thrill of pleasure.

HAURSUX

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP LIBERTY MILLS, VA., 18th N. C. T.,
Dec 28th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Please allow me a space in your columns for the purpose of tendering my sincere thanks in behalf of my Company to Miss Bettie J. Rowland of Lumberton, N. C., for the following articles of clothing, viz: 6 prs of pants, 13 prs of shoes, 8 blankets, 107 prs of socks, 4 prs of gloves, 4 comforts, and a large quantity of under clothing. This not being the first time that the soldiers from Robeson county have been the recipients of her kindness: ever thinking of the welfare of the shivering legions of the South, she has been earnestly laboring to make them more comfortable; and I think if the ladies of the South would become co-laborers with her in her noble deeds of charity to the poor Soldiers, and if they were animated with the same pure, noble and generous patriotism, there would be less desertion from the army, and the speculators would not be ruining the Confederacy as they are at the present. The good that such noble ladies are doing is incalculable, it nerves the arms and fires the hearts to know they are remembered, to know that fair hands are continually working for their comfort. The men of my company will ever remember with gratitude the lady who has been so kind in endeavoring to better their condition.

Very respectfully,
A. H. MOORE,
Capt. Comd'g Co. D, 18th N. C. T.

HEADQUARTERS 18TH N. C. T., 28th Dec. 1863.

Captain: In acknowledging the receipt of the very liberal donation of clothing, blankets, &c., recently made by the citizens of Robeson county, to your company, I beg that you will also express to them my own thanks and admiration for the spirit of patriotism evinced, as well as for their consideration for the comfort and well being of those gallant men now under my command.

You will please say to them further, that if each county in North Carolina would follow the excellent example exhibited by the good people of Robeson, not many of our soldiers this winter would be required to perform their tours of picket duty, as now, without shoes, blankets, the necessary supply of clothing, or the assurances of the sympathy and remembrance of those at home whose liberty and property they are battling to establish and defend.

Very respectfully,
JNO. D. BARRY, Col. Comd'g.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Permit me through your paper to acknowledge the receipt of a donation box given by the Ladies of the Zion Donation Society in Montgomery county, N. C., consisting of blankets, pants, shoes, socks, shirts, drawers, comforts, gloves, all of a good quality. The box has been on the way for a long time, but it never could have reached us in a better time. We tender our sincere thanks to those that gave it. Blessed are the cheerful givers, more than they that receive.

THOS. C. HALTOM,
1st Lt. Comd'g Co. G, 84th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I would beg leave to acknowledge my thanks to Mrs. J. H. Hawley of Cumberland, for the box of nice things we received at her hands. We never will be subjugated as long as the ladies are so patriotic. Those of Fayetteville and vicinity have been true-blues to the Southern cause.

A FRIEND TO THE LADIES OF FAYETTEVILLE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP GORDON'S N. C. CAVALRY BRIGADE,
2d N. C. Cavalry, Dec. 6, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers of the 2d N C Cavalry on this day, Capt A S Jordan, A Q M, was called to the chair, and Lieut J N Turner appointed Secretary. On motion of Maj C M Andrews, the chairman appointed Capt Strange, Co D, Capt Rogers, Co A, and Lt Owens, Co G, to draft resolutions expressive of our deep regret for the death of Capt R H Reese, Co H. The committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Death is at all times an unwelcome visitor, but when he comes suddenly and unexpectedly and lays his relentless grasp upon one near and dear to us all, one whom we all loved and delighted to honor for his many ennobling qualities, we instinctively shrink from his approach and feel that he has come very near to each one of us, aye! so near that we have almost felt his icy breath breathed upon us. Under the providence of God it is now our mournful duty to lament the death of our friend and companion in arms, Capt. Randolph H. Reese, who fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading his men in a charge upon the enemy on Sunday 29th of Nov. 1863.

Resolved, therefore, That while we dare not repine at the decree of an Allwise God and Father whose chastening is so grievous, we cannot withhold an expression of the sorrow we feel in the loss of one who had by his many excellent qualities so endeared himself to us all.

Resolved, That in his death we as officers have lost a tried friend, a noble exemplar of a brave soldier and good man.

Resolved, That our sympathies are with his bereaved family in this their day of affliction, and would console them with the comforting assurance that we feel that as his fleshly armor was always kept bright and ready for the conflict with his bodily enemies, so his spiritual armor was brightened day by day for that more deadly conflict with his spiritual foe.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the father and family of the deceased, and for publication to the leading newspapers of the State.

The meeting then adjourned on motion of Captain Roberts, Co C.

A. S. JORDAN, Chair'n.
J. N. TURNER, Secretary.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On the 6th October 1863, Rev. J. D. Clark, a member of Co B, 1st N. C. Troops, of Buncombe county, N. C.

At Gordonsville, Va., Oct. 23d, 1863, in the 23d year of his age, Wm. H. Proffit, Serg't Co. B, 1st N. C. Reg't. He had been in the army since May 1861.

Killed in battle at Payne's Farm, Va., on 27th Nov. 1863, Corp'l Lyneon M. Welborn, Co. B, 1st N. C. Reg't, while gallantly discharging the duties of a brave soldier.

In Fort Delaware, in October last, Jas. D. Kirkpatrick, of the 59th Reg't, from Alamance county, aged 33.

At General Hospital, No. 9, Richmond, March 19th, Thomas L. Scott, of Co. D, 21st Reg't, in the 27th year of his age.

On 6th July, from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Gettysburg, on the first of July, Wm. H. McQuay, in the 19th year of his age, of Co. E, 11th Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALLY, SOUTHRONS! RALLY!!

The edict has gone forth from the political vatican at Washington City, and there is no longer any choice left us, except war and independence, or tame submission and slavery more abject than the serfdom of Russia! Even to those who have been dreaming of, and looking forward to, reconstruction, as the only possible solution of our difficulties, there is no longer a ray of hope for the future enjoyment of the rights of freemen, except through a conquered peace and independence. The noose is thrown around our necks, but thank Heaven, we yet have it in our power to extricate ourselves, and be *free! Resistance*, stern, steady, *united* and unflinching, must be the watch-word throughout our land. A voice from a hundred hard-fought battle fields calls upon our young men at home, whose highest ambition has been to keep out of the army, and to reduce by their speculation to penury and starvation the wives and the children of the brave and heroic defenders and upholders of their country's flag, to *rally* in defence of Southern rights and Southern homes. All, *all* that freemen hold dear, is at stake. However much we may have been opposed to the causes which brought about this revolution,—however much we may have loved and venerated the old Union for its own sake, and labored and striven to perpetuate it, we have long since passed that point beyond which there could be no *honorable* return to the base and tyrannical government, from which we are now, I trust, forever separated. The sea of Southern blood which the gory hands of a relentless foe have caused to flow so freely, and which before, was impassable, has been widened and deepened by the recent unwarranted acts and usurpations of the shallow brained despot who is bending all his energies to crush us. True, the proclamation which condemns to death so many of the purest and noblest men of the South, permits *some* of us to live and retain for a time, *some* of our property; but what assurance have any of us that proclamation will not succeed proclamation until, by a single stroke of the would-be-imperial pen, our property is *all* taken, and ourselves consigned to slavery?

The South has already made heavy sacrifices, both of men and of treasure, in the noble defence she has made of her rights and her institutions; but what sacrifice will she *not* make to save from so ignominious a death as that of which the Federal Tyrant proclaims him guilty, Gen. Robert E. Lee, the inimitable chieftain of the gallant army of Northern Virginia, with hundreds of his distinguished compatriots? Our Beauregards, our Johnsons, our Braggs, our Hardees, our Hills, our Longstreets, our Morgans, our Prices, and hosts of others, shall these all be executed on Federal gibbets? Shall the stupid despot at Washington stain his hands, already imbrued with the blood of tens of thousands of our Southern brethren, with the blood of such soldier patriots as these? Forbid it Heaven! Forbid it people of the Confederate States! Angels as well as men, would weep over such a humiliating scene. To men of all shades of political opinion, it must now be evident that our only hope, nay, our only safety, is in the strong arm of our military organizations. We must fight until our country is free, our independence achieved, and our Confederacy is permitted to take her stand side by side with the other independent nations of the globe.

YADKIN.

From the Raleigh Biblical Recorder.

DR. FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

The South has no truer friend than Dr. Hawks. When the Hatteras prisoners were, many of them, ill in Fort Columbus, and Dr. Hawks had been denied permission after repeated applications to see them, he at length offered to become a prisoner himself, to share their hardships, to forsake his family and his church, and be sent South as a prisoner of war, if the authorities would but grant him the privilege of ministering to his sick and dying fellow countrymen. His humane and patriotic proposition was not accepted, but Dr. Frank Vinton, a stranger, and one of the worst of the abolition clergymen of the North, was sent to insult our brave soldiers in their dying moments. Dr. Hawks assured me that he had repeatedly requested permission to come South, but all the influence of powerful friends had proved ineffectual. To my suggestion that he might run the blockade, he replied, that he did not think such an effort would comport with his age and position.

His loyalty to the South was the cause of his leaving New York. A majority of his church were anxious that he should remain with them, and proposed to withdraw and erect for him a new and splendid house of worship, but he told them, no—he could not live in New York—they might be at peace as a christian people, but he could have no fellowship with his brother Presbyters, and besides, he would be a constant target for the public journals. He, therefore, had resolved to come to Baltimore; if he could not reach the land of his birth, he would at least approach as near as possible. It is a common saying with him that he would rather live on bread and water in the South, than enjoy all the luxuries which his salary of eight thousand dollars could procure in N. York. He is now the Rector of Christ church in Baltimore, and has gathered about him a very large and wealthy congregation. He is not so famed for eloquence as he was 20 years ago, but I presume is an abler and more useful minister of the Gospel now than then. His present style in the pulpit is not that which distinguishes his occasional addresses. It is marked by simplicity and manly vigor, and his sermons are full of the marrow and fatness of the Gospel. His salary in Baltimore is about five thousand dollars. Dr. Hawks is in his sixty-sixth year, but still vigorous, and in better health than he has been for several years.

His proverbial devotion to North Carolina has suffered no abatement. On one occasion he said, slapping his heart with emphasis, "Make my regards to the friends in the west end, and tell them that all North Carolinians, male or female, who are true to Southern independence are *kin* to me, Sir," and I have repeatedly heard him express the keenest mortification at the course some of our leading men have seen fit to pursue.

An old friend of Dr. Hawks, Gen. Pendleton, of the Army of Northern Virginia, remarked a few weeks since, that he could scarcely forgive the Dr. for not coming South, and I doubt not there are many others inclined to censure him for remaining within the yankee lines. I have therefore felt it due to a great and good man, and to one who was kind to me, to bear witness to his fidelity to the cause of Southern independence.

T. H. P.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—A communication in the Wilmington Journal gives a list of contributions in that place for the relief of the poor, amounting to $15,600, in sums from $100 to $2000.

Gallant Affair.—LAKE CITY, FLORIDA, Jan. 6.—We take pleasure in chronicling a brilliant exploit which occurred on the 20th ult, near St. Augustine.

Capt. J. J. Dickson, with detachments from Co's C. and H, 2d Florida Cavalry, having crossed to the East side of St. Johns, and marched to the vicinity of St. Augustine, encountered a body of yankees largely superior in numbers, and captured 24, besides wounding 6, including a Lieutenant, who were left on the field, on account of the inability of our brave troops to remove them. They also captured 21 rifles and accoutrements, and a sword. There were only 41 of our men engaged, while the enemy had 64, besides a large force which was not in the fight. Capt. Dickson reports that the whole command acted most nobly, pursuing some of the flying yankees and capturing several inside of their lines. It is supposed that several were killed; the scrub being very thick and time precious, our men did not stop to look for their carcases. There was no one hurt on our side.—*Columbian.*

Burning of Yorktown.—We published some time ago from a Yankee paper, a statement that Yorktown had been destroyed by accidental fire. A gentleman formerly a resident of Gloucester county, informs us that a large number of negroes have escaped from Yorktown and returned to their masters in King William and Gloucester. That a negro plasterer, belonging to a lady in the latter county, who ran away, but has returned to his mistress, gives the following account of the destruction of the ancient town: The white Yankees undertook to inflict severe punishment upon one of their colored brethren, who resisted, and his comrades coming to his assistance, a "promiscuous" fight took place, in which one hundred and fifty men were killed and wounded! While the fight was progressing, the negro women and old men fired the town, and blew up two magazines. About two hundred negroes escaped and returned to their masters. We have not much faith in the stories of "reliable contrabands," and give this as we heard it. Our informant says some of his own negroes have returned home, and he had heard of 75 others who had returned.—*Richmond Sentinel, 12th.*

From Tennessee.—Scouts who have recently returned from the region of Knoxville report that Burnside has been reinforced by a division of troops, who came through Cumberland Gap. The position of the enemy in front of Longstreet, however, is still considered untenable. Heavy skirmishes are constantly going on at the outposts. In one of these, recently, a Colonel and fifty privates were captured.

The bridges on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, between the latter place and Bridgeport, recently destroyed by the freshets, are being built by the enemy, and travel and transportation will be open in a week, says the Nashville Union of the 2d of January. The Yankees are going into winter quarters at Stevenson, Bridgeport and Chattanooga. Grant was in Nashville on the 30th ult. He was going to Washington.

Conscription Statistics.—RICHMOND, Jan. 12.—In the House this morning a report from the Superintendent of Conscription was presented, showing the number of officers and soldiers engaged in executing the Conscript law, in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. In Virginia, there are 4 colonels, 8 majors, 23 captains, 65 lieutenants, 31 physicians, and 107 soldiers; North Carolina, 47 commissioned officers, 64 soldiers, and 750 mounted men; South Carolina, 54 officers and 141 men; Georgia, 68 officers, 208 men, besides Lee's battalion of Rangers, consisting of 30 officers and 455 men. The duties of the Conscript Bureau, besides enrolling conscripts, extend to arresting and returning deserters and absentees, the numbers of whom are now very great; and the matter of furloughs and details outside of the army, which alone amounts to 1,300.

Yankee Items.—The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Examiner says recent Northern papers exhibit a more unanimous and determined spirit in favor of the prosecution of the war than heretofore.

Lincoln held a grand levee on New Year's Day at which four negroes of genteel exterior were present. They were cordially received by Lincoln.

Grant has submitted a plan for the spring campaign, which contemplates a concentration of nearly all the Union forces against Richmond—the approach to be made in three columns. It is said the plan has received the approval of Lincoln.

Freshet in the South.—The cotton factories in Columbus, Ga., have been compelled to suspend operations on account of the height of water in the Chattahoochee river. The Muscogee and Monte and Girard railroads were so much damaged at several points as to stop the trains and the mails.

Analogous Cases.—We notice that some of our exchanges complain that members from Missouri and Kentucky occupy seats in the Confederate Congress, and vote on measures, while they have no constituents because their States are overrun and under the control of the enemy. Now here in North Carolina we are in exactly the same situation in regard to our State Legislature. Several of our eastern counties are entirely under the control and in possession of the enemy, yet there are representatives for those counties in our State Senate and House of Commons, who vote on tax and all other measures—they and the members of Congress are similarly situated. If it is wrong to allow members from Kentucky and Missouri to occupy seats in Congress, it is equally wrong to allow seats in our Legislature to members from the counties of Carteret, Craven, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Hyde, &c.

Charlotte Democrat.

The Raleigh Standard speaking of the appointment of Hon. Geo. Davis as Attorney General, says:

"Mr Davis was elected to the Senate as a Destructive, and the present Legislature declined to re-elect him on that account, and filled his place with the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, a tried Conservative. And he was appointed to his present place by the President *because* he is a Destructive, and *because* he was rejected by the Conservative Legislature of North Carolina."

The Standard is entirely mistaken. The President appointed Mr. Davis because, in the first place, he is capable and competent, and in the second place, because he was recommended and his appointment requested by Hon. Wm A. Graham and other prominent men of both the old parties in this State. If the Standard is determined to find fault with every act of the President, we suppose it will consider Mr. Graham's recommendation all right. We repeat, the appointment of Mr. Davis by the President as Attorney General was recommended by Wm. A. Graham and almost every member of the "Conservative Legislature."

Charlotte Democrat.

Lo, the Poor African.—More than ten thousand Africans have perished in Memphis and its vicinity, under the treatment of their yankee benefactors. The negro has become a pest to every newly formed yankee community in the Valley of the Mississippi. Liberated slaves have overrun the Northeastern States. Everywhere they are nuisances, and everywhere are hated, despised, maltreated, and consigned to filthy hospitals or left to pilfer or to starve.—*Savannah Republican.*

MARRIED,

In this County on the 6th Jan'y by the Rev. James McDaniel, Lt. JOHN P. McLEAN to Miss REBECCA J daughter of the late Frederick D. Breece.

On the 6th inst., by S. J. Moffitt, Esq., at the bride's residence, PASCHALL McCOY, Esq., to Mrs. EMMA ELIZABETH SPINKS, all of Randolph county.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 11th, Mr. JOHN HALL, aged 48 years.

At the White Sulphur Springs, Catawba county, on the 3d inst., of erysipelas, Col. HORACE L. ROBARDS, in the 49th year of his age.

Weavers Wanted.

THE Rockfish Manufacturing Company wish to engage a few respectable young women in the Weaving Department. Application to be made at

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.

There are those who regard this as the most dismal and discouraging period of the whole war. The minds of many are in consonance with the sombre aspect of nature. The skies are overclouded, the trees are leafless, the birds are silent, the earth is frozen and seemingly lifeless. We do not deny that this is a serious and even solemn crisis, and we will admit that not even in the gloomy days of Fort Donelson and New Orleans were there as much grounds for grave and anxious feeling as now. But what are the causes of this solicitude? They are to be found chiefly in ourselves. It is not that the enemy has gained great military advantages; these calamities can be repaired. It is not that our soldiers have lost their ancient courage; they are the same firm and faithful warriors who have on a hundred battle-fields borne the flag of the South in victory and saved the freedom and independence of their country. But, alas! the harmony and mutual confidence that once made us a band of brothers have been rudely assailed, and the demon of discord seems to have full possession of the minds of some of our public men. There are those who seem more intent upon fastening the responsibility and odium of misfortunes upon this and that public agent than upon devising means of remedy and relief. There are thousands in private life who, instead of devoting themselves body and soul to the salvation of their country, are absorbed in the pursuit of private gain, gambling wildly upon the deck of the storm-tost vessel, whilst the hurricane is howling fiercely through the shrouds and the roar of the breakers is in their ears. These are the things, more than the power of the enemy, that fill the minds of active and reflecting men with sad and serious thoughts.

We have never been the indiscriminating eulogists of men in power, nor blind to faults and errors, which they have undoubtedly committed. This journal was never, under the old Government, a party journal, and its ancient freedom from party associations is a feature in it which we do not propose to abandon. But to err is human, and we are therefore disposed to make all allowances for the men at the head of our affairs, upon whom such responsibilities have been cast as never before fell to the lot of public men on this continent, and rarely upon public men in the history of the world. The American Revolution was mere child's play compared to the gigantic struggle which is being waged on this continent. Its largest army would scarcely have formed the advance guard of one of our mighty hosts. The combined military and naval power brought against it during the whole war by Great Britain never equalled that which assailed the single town of Vicksburg. A nation has been born in a day, and, at the instant of its birth, it has been called upon to do the work of a giant. When we consider the comparative strength of the two combatants at the beginning of this war, when we bear in mind not only the disproportion of population, and of military and naval armaments, but the deplorable deficiency of mechanical skill and labor in the South, we are filled with amazement at the results which have been accomplished, and instead of despairing over the loss of so much of our territory, wonder, and thank a benignant Providence, that any of it is left. The people and the Government of the South have accomplished more in this war than any other people and Government mentioned in the annals of mankind. If we had possessed the men and means, if our people had continued patriotic, and if our rulers had been infallible and never made mistakes, the war might perhaps have been ended two years ago. But who can say that, if it had thus ended, its fruits would not have been lost? Who can say that we might not even now be considering the question of reconstruction? If we had found independence so promptly and easily obtained, it would have been the first instance in the history of the world where a nation which has obtained its independence with facility has not lost it as easily as it was procured. We do not make these remarks to palliate the political and military blunders which have caused our misfortunes, but to suggest to our people that Providence may have a beneficent design in protracting this struggle, and intend thereby to render our separation from the North complete and eternal.

But admitting that our Government has committed errors, are not these errors exceptional? Are not its intentions patriotic? Can we single out in our own minds any man who would have done better than President Davis? and who, even if he had avoided the errors which he has committed, might not have fallen into others of equal magnitude? It is easy, after events have transpired, to show what ought to have been done. But, if the Confederate Government has not the gift of foreknowledge as well as infallibility, attributes which belong only to God, which of our other citizens can lay claim to these qualities? And, if the Government has been at fault, can the people show clean hands? Are they blameless? Have they preserved the purity and patriotism which animated them at the beginning of this struggle? On the contrary, has not a universal madness for greed and gain seized upon the entire population? Have not the cities run wild with speculation and extortion, and the farmers, once the proverb of disinterestedness and patriotism, demanded such enormous prices for their productions that the efficiency of the army and the welfare of the country have been both put in peril? Who, who can raise his hands at this solemn hour, in all the broad limits of the country, and say he is blameless? What class of Confederates, but the army, can raise their hands to Heaven and say: Behold them! There is no blood on these hands but the blood of the enemies of the country! there is no pulsation in these hearts but that which beats for her welfare!

In the name of all that is good and holy, for the sake of our firesides and our liberties, let us banish the fell spirit of discord and stand by our country and our Government. No earthly good, nothing but evil, misfortune, ruin, can come from criminations and recriminations. The North has hushed up its internal broils to support a man like Lincoln, who is not the choice of a majority of his people, in the work of subjugating the Confederacy. Can we not support such a man as Davis in the work of defending our hearths and homes? If the wrong man is President, *who put him there?* Who elevated him unanimously? Let us be charitable to the child of our own creation. For our own part, with all his errors, we believe him one of the foremost men of the continent in administrative capacity, and no purer patriot lives. No other man has as much interest as he in faithfully performing his duty. Let us only exercise a generous confidence in him and each other, let Government and people endeavor in the future to avoid the errors of the past, and the future will be as bright and cheerful, the winter of our discontent will pass away, and a glorious spring rejoice our hearts.

Abraham Lincoln.—In public and in private, upon thoroughfares and at social circles, at all times and in all places, where citizens are accustomed to speak their minds freely, any man who is not willingly or actually deaf may hear Abraham Lincoln denounced as a low, cunning fanatic, an [illegible] partisan, and a perjured magistrate.—*N. Y. News.*

Furloughs.—Gen. Lee is now granting furloughs in the ratio of *four to every hundred* men present for duty.

FEDERAL DESPOTISM IN MISSOURI.

A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser gives the annexed glimpses of things as they really exist in Missouri—a feature of yankee despotism in that down-trodden and oppressed State.

Although there is much said of the despotic power wielded by the Lincoln Government, there are few, indeed, who are aware of the worse than crowned despotism exercised in certain portions of the country, and probably in no place, North or South, does it show itself to such an extent as in Missouri, and more especially St. Louis. The history of Butler's reign in New Orleans was gained through the Northern press, and the story of refugees seeking protection under the Confederate flag; but of the deeds of tyranny enacted in Missouri a subservient muzzled press has not been allowed to speak, and the State being cut off from us by successive lines of the enemy, we have had no channel of communication through which we could learn the sufferings and trials of the unfortunate people of that noble State. The acts of despotism there have been so frequent and many that it is difficult to select instances from such a long catalogue with which to present the reader. The whole State is under martial law, and the entire population at home enrolled in the militia, officered by tools of the Government. To utter a sentiment against the yankee Government, or hint at a sympathy for the South, ensures imprisonment or banishment upon the spot. To receive a letter from the South, or speak of friends there, is just as dangerous.

In St. Louis the tyranny is more severe and exacting than at any other point. To show any opposition to any measures of the Government, to speak unkindly of the brutal soldiery, to visit Confederate prisoners, or to communicate with the South, are all crimes which are punishable with confiscation and imprisonment.

Perhaps no greater display of meanness was ever made than the action taken in regard to some Confederate officers who were killed in the State. Among these was Col. Emmett McDonald, rendered famous at the commencement of the war by refusing the yankee parole, and testing the legality of it in the Courts, and afterwards as a gallant artillerist in the armies of Van Dorn and Price. He and Col. Wimer were killed in the interior of the State, in action, after an unsuccessful attempt to capture Lexington, and both having been old and respectable citizens of St. Louis the remains were brought to that city for interment by their friends. The body of Col. Wimer was being tenderly watched, as a last sad duty, by his wife, when, at nine o'clock at night, a yankee guard entered the house, took the remains from the gaze of the sorrowing family, and crushing the corpse into a box which proved too small for its reception, threw it into a common dray and hurried it off to some place of secret sepulture, which has never been discovered by the bereaved family of the unfortunate man.

Information of this infamous proceeding was at once sent to the friends, who were performing the last sad rites for poor McDonald. None but ladies were present; yet in this trying hour they presented a picture of heroism and fortitude seldom discovered. Taking from the hearthstones the fire shovels, this little burial party retired into the yard of the house, and there dug the grave which was destined to shield from insult the last remains of a gallant soldier. When this singular labor of love and mercy had been performed, these heroic women re-entered the chamber of death, and, unaided by the hand of man, removed the ghastly corpse out to its obscure place of rest, and performed the funeral services while a fierce storm raged around them and the rain poured down in torrents. This is, indeed, more like the picture of a disordered imagination than a stern actual reality as it is. When it is necessary to shield the dead from such fanatic and infamous power, the reader may judge of the trials of the living.

Every Southern man in the State is under bonds of not less than $4,000 for good conduct and promise of loyalty, and every pretext is seized upon to seize the property and banish the residents of the State.

Treatment of our Officers on Johnson's Island.—It appears from a letter received in this city that the Confederate officers at Johnson's Island are better treated and have better quarters than most of our brave defenders now in Federal hands. The extract below is taken from a letter written by a returned Confederate Surgeon to a gentleman in Augusta, who has a son on the Island:

The sleeping accommodations are very comfortable, consisting of a bunk with a straw bed and if the individual has no blanket one is furnished, and he is allowed to buy as many more as he wants. Every room has a good stove and furnished with a sufficiency of wood, which the prisoners have to saw for themselves after it is brought to their doors—by the way, a very good exercise. The prison consists of thirteen large buildings of wood. The space of ground enclosed is sixteen acres, of which the prisoners have full privilege to exercise in, to sing Southern national songs, to hurrah for Jeff. Davis, and to play at ball or any other game they may see fit. The rations are exactly the same as issued to the garrison, consisting of fresh beef, pork, baker's bread, sugar, coffee, beans, rice, hominy, vinegar, salt, soap, and candles. Besides this, up to the time I left, there was a sutler's store inside the enclosure, from which we could obtain any kind of vegetables and meats, or nick-nacks, that we chose. We could purchase clothing of any kind, or any thing we wanted. Clothing and eatables of all kinds were allowed to be sent to the prisoners by their friends in the North in any quantity, money also without stint.

When I left the Island the excitement about the release of the prisoners by a force from Canada was at its highest pitch, necessarily causing the garrison to be reinforced. This coming so suddenly found the commissary stores on the island deficient, and the rations for both prisoners and garrison were somewhat curtailed. The sutler was also sent away and the prisoners still more restricted. I hope, however, before this time things are pursuing the even tenor of their way, and that the prisoners are enjoying themselves as heretofore. We had the privilege of writing as many letters as we chose and when we chose, of course subject to certain restrictions. We could purchase writing materials in any quantity.

The officers over the prisoners have at all times conducted themselves as gentlemen, and have been very kind and lenient; nor do they suffer the prisoners to be insulted or abused in any way.

Rations in Lee's Army.—I have repeatedly seen allusions to the way in which this army is fed. Let me give the list of articles now on issue: Bacon, beef, flour, rice, molasses, sugar, and sure enough genuine store coffee, and occasionally sweet and Irish potatoes. It is a pity the demagogues in Congress cannot better employ their time than in publishing our want of bread and meat to the enemy. For two days the army did fail to get meat; but it was occasioned by the failure of cattle to arrive in time, and not because we could not have it. It is easier to find fault than to help the Government.—*Corr. Rich. Dispatch.*

Morgan's Men.—The editor of the Mobile Register has been shown a letter which states that 38 more of Morgan's men had escaped from captivity and nearly all of them are safe in "Dixie." These Morgan men are as hard to keep as they are to catch.

THE ESCAPE OF CAPT. HINES.

Readers of the interesting account of Morgan's escape in the Observer will recollect the separation of Captain Hines from General Morgan and the fear expressed by the General that his gallant comrade had been murdered by the yankees. The Captain has since arrived in Richmond, and the Examiner gives the following account of his escape:—

In a conversation with Capt. Hines, who is a young gentleman of culture, modest manners, and about twenty years of age, we gathered from him the facts embodied in the following highly interesting narrative of his own personal experience subsequent to his separation from Gen. Morgan, his escape, and the re-capture of himself. The event which changed their fortunes into widely diverging lines occurred on the south side of the Tennessee river, at Brady ferry, about twenty miles from Athens, Ga. After crossing the river, Capt. Hines was directed by Gen. Morgan to procure a guide, if possible, the country before being unknown to both of them. Capt. Hines rode up to a small house, about one hundred yards distant from where the General awaited his return, procured a guide, and was on his way back when he heard a heavy cavalry tramp coming in his rear. He turned his horse, and they came up. From the irregularity of their dress, (they being without the regulation uniform,) Capt. Hines first mistook them for Confederate scouts. When they were within a few feet of him, and it was too late to trust for safety to the speed of his horse, he discovered his error. Though genuine "blue-bellied" Federals, Capt. Hines saw that they, too, were in error, and took him for a federal. Seeing his own escape impossible, Capt. Hines thought only of the General and how best to proceed in order the better to facilitate his escape from the pack of hyenas who were so close upon his trail. He made pretty familiar on so short an acquaintance, and riding up to the officer, addressed him; told him the "rebels" had just gone down the road, pointing in a direction opposite that his General had taken; and requesting the officer of the command to "follow him," dashed off, declaring they would catch them. By this *ruse* he drew them off upwards of a half mile before his captors discovered, or rather suspected, that he was a Confederate. This delay in the pursuit gave Gen. Morgan time to ascend the mountain, at the foot of which he was standing when Capt Hines was pounced upon. The Federals, after ascertaining to their satisfaction that their guide was a Confederate, threatened him with death for having drawn them off the trail of Gen. Morgan, as they had learned from Union citizens that he was one of the party. He was dismounted, placed under a strong guard, and robbed of all his private property—watch, money, etc.,—and sent, still under a needlessly strong guard, back to the north side of the Tennessee river, to the Federal camp, the main body of the Federal cavalry going on like mad hounds in pursuit of the "Great Bandit" and "Weasel of the West." Capt. Hines was kept under guard at the camp until the next evening (14th Dec'r,) suffering great anxiety of mind on account of the General, until the pursuing party of enraged Federals returned and reported that they "be hanged if he hadn't escaped, or slipped into a hole." Great was the mental relief and satisfaction this information brought Capt. Hines; but he did not allow words to betray his feelings. He was brought up, and underwent a rigid examination before Capt. Taylor, the officer in command of the First Tennessee mounted infantry. They soon suspected that he was a Confederate officer and an escaped prisoner. Availing himself of their own presumption, Capt. Hines confessed that he was a private in the Second Kentucky cavalry, and had been separated from his command in Kentucky, on the raid into Ohio. The wily Captain still further deceived them by assuming the name of J. T. Bullet, a familiar Kentucky name.

The examination seemed to satisfy Capt. Taylor, and he invited Capt. Hines to take tea with him, at the house of a Union man, more than a quarter of a mile from the camp. After supper about 9 o'clock, when it was quite dark, Capt. Taylor proposed that they should return to camp. After getting some twenty steps from the residence, Capt. Taylor remarked that he had forgotten his shawl, and would step back and get it. He started back, leaving Capt. Hines standing in the dark, awaiting his return. Capt. Hines says he struggled some time with his better feelings to get their consent to an attempt to escape. Every circumstance favored it. He was alone; had not yet been placed upon his parole of honor not to attempt his liberty. It was, perhaps, now or never with him. A dungeon and chains might be his lot on the morrow. But then, the Captain says, from Capt. Taylor's kindness to him, he felt himself somewhat in honour bound not to attempt the escape, but to return to camp a prisoner with him, which he did.

Capt. Hines was kept a prisoner at the enemy's camp until next morning, (20th Dec.) when he was sent, still under strict guard, to Kingston, 30 miles distant. The journey was made on horseback, and the guard consisted of a Federal lieutenant and ten men, armed with revolvers, sabres and carbines.

At Kingston, Capt. Hines was confined in a small jail, without fire, and almost without food. His ration consisted of one army cracker per day, with a minute bit of very fat pork, and cold water. Here, however, he found companionship in three others of the party who accompanied the General through Kentucky—privates Robert and William Cauuh (brothers) and —— Smith, of the Third Kentucky cavalry. The prisoners, under the leadership of Capt. Hines, had laid their plans to overpower, and, if necessary, kill the prison guard on the night of the 20th December; but on the morning of that day they were all sent forward under guard, 19 miles, to London, on the Tennessee river, walking all the distance. At London they were placed under guard in the centre of the camp of the Third Kentucky infantry commanded by Col. Dunlap. Around the camp, in every direction for three quarters of a mile, timber had been felled. But one open path led from the camp, and that was strongly guarded, with the object, Capt. Hines supposed, of keeping the few renegade Kentuckians in the regiment from running away, and, at the same time, to prevent the escape of prisoners. In the centre of the camp, in a small house, 12 feet by 14, Capt. Hines and his two companions were confined. Two men were constantly on guard inside, and in front of the door, the only way of egress, ten others were posted at night with loaded muskets.

Having determined in his own mind to attempt his own escape, Capt. Hines disclosed his plan to his fellow prisoners, and they agreed to join and second him in anything he would suggest. That night (December —) was fixed upon to make the attempt. All retired early, but none slept: only slumbered like cats, and with "one eye open." At noon down, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, Capt. Hines arose, dressed himself, and under the pretence of suffering from the cold, approached the fire, his companions following, the example of their leader, and all talking freely with the guard.

We will relate the *finale* in Captain Hines's own words, as related to us: Getting a position near the door, I laid my hand, unobserved, upon the latch, and lifted it without a creak, at the same time keeping up a conversation with, and an eye on, the guard. All ready, I turned to my companions and remarked, in as cool a manner as possible, knowing the bold course was the best, You gentlemen, have remained here sufficiently long. All bowed to the guard, and bid them 'good morning,' and throwing wide the door, I bounded into the darkness, and ran towards the mountains, three quarters of a mile distant. As I sprang from the door, I heard a struggle behind me, and I believe my more unfortunate prison companions were there captured, and perhaps murdered. Several shots were fired after me; but knowing there was safety and succor in the mountains, I ran for life and, dearer, liberty. I gained the protection of the mountain, a spur of the Cumberland, but was followed to its very foot. Until within one half hour of sunrise on the morning of the 21st December, I lay hid in the peak of the mountain. At nightfall I reconnoitered the nearest dwelling, and approached. I found the owner a good 'Union man,' but respectable and not given to suspicions. I called for supper, representing myself as an agent of the Federal Government, on my way to Kingston on business. This insured me kind treatment and a good supper. The gentleman was quite communicative, and gave me the names of some of the "Secesh," as he called them, who lived thereabout. After supper, the night being moonlight and beautiful, I determined to avail myself of my host's information concerning my "rebel" friends, and started out to walk a few miles further on the road. I reached the house of one gentleman my entertainer had named, and he rendered me all the assistance in his power, and gave me directions to the residence of another Southern man, fifteen miles further on the road to Sweet Water run, and eighteen miles from Kingston. I was now safe." The remainder of the distance Capt. Hines travelled by night, and met a friend at every post, passing near Sweet Water, Madisonville, crossing the Hiawassa and the Ocoee rivers, some four miles above Columbus, into Georgia, and reaching Dalton and the headquarters of General Joseph E. Johnston on the night of the 27th of December.

The Firing into Charleston.—A letter from Charleston published in the Petersburg Express, speaking of the firing into the city, says:

The enemy's fire into the city seems to form almost a complete semi-circle. Beyond a certain point they have not reached. There is no harm, perhaps, in saying that their best shot has only reached to within a few yards of Beaufain street, and that their shortest fell in Water street. Beginning then at Water street, near the battery promenade, and describing a half circle, including the Mills House, Charleston Hotel, and then going down to the Bay again, will give you the exact area exposed to the yankee fire. Many of the huge missiles find a lodging place without harming any one, in what is known as the "Burnt District." After all, that frightful conflagration of two years back, was in many respects a godsend. It afforded a resting place for yankee shells—it afforded debris, &c., enough to obstruct six harbors like ours—and material enough for the ease work of batteries, bomb proofs, &c., innumerable. I took a stroll through the portion of the city exposed to the shells two days since. It was an instructive and interesting stroll, though one necessitating some exposure. My way lay first up East Bay to Broad, up Broad to King, up King to Hasell, down Hasell to the Bay, and back. Splintered glass, scattered bricks, large holes in the pavement, the perfect desolation and silence of death, all marked the spot as well deserted. No footfall, save my own, awoke the echoes in the cheerless streets—and when once again I neared the precincts of a busy, breathing population, I sighed, as having a mighty weight from my breast. The effect of the shells there is no denying are serious and destructive. But very few strike the houses, and at this rate, years would be consumed in knocking to pieces even this small portion of the city exposed to yankee malice.

Agency for the Claims of Deceased Soldiers.—The State of Alabama, ever mindful of the interests of those who have volunteered from that State to fight the battles of the Confederacy, has created an office and sent an agent to Richmond for the collection of the claims of deceased soldiers and commutation money due by the Government. The agent selected is Col Wm. H. Fowler, who is *ex-officio* Superintendent of Army Records.

Besides the collection of claims, it is his duty to collect the names of officers and soldiers from Alabama who have been or may hereafter be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, and have them transcribed into suitable books of record, designating the company and battalion or regiment to which each belonged, with the rank, age, description, place, date and term of enlistment, residence, occupation, time of actual service, &c. The records are to be preserved as mementoes in the archives of the State.

Col. Fowler has arrived in Richmond, and entered upon his laborious duties.—*Rich. Whig.*

Patent Office Report.—RICHMOND, Jan. 14.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was made to Congress this morning. Last year one hundred and fourteen applications were made and forty seven caveats filed. Eighty-nine patents were issued, and thirteen United States patents and assignments thereof, in whole or in part, recorded and revived. One patent was granted to a citizen of Bavaria, thirty-three to Virginia, eleven to Georgia, nine to Missouri, eight to Texas, seven to North Carolina, six to Alabama, four to Mississippi, four to Louisiana, three to Kentucky, two to South Carolina, and one to Arizona. Thirty-one are for improvements of fire-arms, projectiles, and implements of war. More than one-third of the applications for patents are for inventions of this nature. A great number of illiterate men, far from sources of information, have arrived at facts which the science of the world has discovered through much toil and investigation, and sometimes never discovered, till since this war by men without the aid of science or information. The office is self sustaining and no expense to the government. The whole number of patents granted since the organization of the government is two hundred and twenty-three.

Mosby's Operations.—The army correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says:—

"Mosby, the gallant guerilla chief, is constantly disturbing and harassing the enemy. Within the last last week he has sent in three lots of prisoners, numbering some 75, and has captured over 100 horses and mules, besides the arms and equipments of the men taken. He is doing us valuable service. A gentleman told me in Fauquier, last fall, as the army moved to Bristow, that Mosby was equal to a force of *fifteen thousand* men as against the enemy; for, said he, it requires that force to guard the railroad, protect the bridges, and do patrol duty."

Heavy Loss.—The Steamer Dare had on board a valuable cargo, a considerable portion of which was intended for the Virginia Military Institute, the State Armory and the Capitol. These stores consisted of cloth, boots and shoes, stationary, emery, sand-paper, &c., &c. The part of the cargo intended for the State was purchased in Europe by a special agent of the State Government. The loss to the Virginia Military Institute alone amounts, if we are correctly informed, to £2,000, English currency.—*Rich. Enq.*

When a miser was asked what he gave to the poor, he testily replied, "what I give is nothing to nobody."

THE WAR IN THE CAROLINA SWAMPS

A gentleman who has recently traversed Camden and Currituck counties, and the district of North Carolina generally within the lines of Col. Griffin's cavalry command, gives us some information of real and exciting interest. These lines include the country lying generally between Franklin, on the Blackwater, and the Roanoke rivers. Information has been heretofore given to the public, to some extent, of the atrocities of the enemy in this part of the Confederacy. But it is difficult to find words of description for the pictures, given us by our informant, of the wild and terrible consequences of the negro raids in this obscure, but romantic, theatre of the war. The country is traversed by negro banditti; they burn houses; they enter the parlors of their masters; compel ladies to entertain them on the piano, and chuck them under the chin. In the two counties of Currituck and Camden, there are said to be from five to six hundred negroes, who are not in the regular military organization of the yankees, but who, outlawed and disowned by their masters, lead the lives of banditti, roving the country with fire and committing all sorts of horrible crimes upon the inhabitants. The authorities at Richmond have been required to instruct our military officers how to deal with these wretches, who are outlaws, and are generally not re-claimed by their masters; and it is to be hoped that these instructions will consign them all to the halter.

It will be recollected that, some weeks ago, a Georgia cavalryman, Daniel Bright, of the 22d Georgia, was hanged by the yankees as a guerilla. It now appears that retaliation has been sternly executed by our troops. We learn that, at the spot of the tragic execution, a few days ago, our soldiers hung, in retaliation, a negro soldier from Ohio, and that his body was left swinging on the very beam from which Bright was suspended. The victim was a very bright mulatto; he had been captured near Elizabeth City, and he must have been brought nearly seventy miles to the place of execution, that the retaliation might be executed on the very same spot where the atrocity which occasioned it had been committed. Our informant saw the corpse swinging in the wind at Hampton cross roads. The following label was affixed to it:

"*Notice*—Here hangs Sam Jones, of the Fifth Ohio regiment, executed in retaliation for Daniel Bright, hung by the order of Brigadier General Wild.

By order of General PICKETT."

We have also information of the hanging of another free negro soldier, the day before yesterday, by our troops, at Franklin. He was executed for burning houses. The wretch belonged to a Massachusetts regiment. He is said to have been much affected by his fate, protesting that he had never any idea of such consequences of his enlistment.

In addition to these fearful and determined acts of retaliation, we learn that two hostages were yesterday committed to Castle Thunder, under the order of Col. Griffin; one a white man, and the other a bright mulatto; and that they will be held to await the threat of Gen. Getty, who commands at Portsmouth, to hang two women, who are already in irons, in retaliation for the execution of the negro Jones.

The fiat seems to have gone forth for stern and terrible work on the North Carolina frontier, in this dark and melancholy country of swamps, overrun with negro banditti, and now the especial theatre of the war's vengeance. Our informant states that Capt. Maffit, of Burrough's battalion, had recently come out from Princess Anne county and joined Col. Griffin's command; and that he is entirely certain, from what he heard from our officers, that seven of Maffit's men, taken by the enemy, were hung.

This present theatre of guerilla warfare has, at this time, a most important interest for our authorities. It is described as a rich country, comparing favorably with the Mississippi bottoms, and one of the most important sources of meat supplies that is now accessible to our armies. The estimate made to us is, that there are three million pounds of meat in this country, which may be secured by the military enterprise of our authorities. In a late raid of Col. Griffin's forces there were captured eighty or ninety thousand pounds of beef and more than a hundred cattle.

In Camden and Currituck counties, we learn that the Yankees have been conscribing all the inhabitants, white and black, and administering the oath of allegiance, without regard to sex, color or any other condition. In these counties, some eighty persons have refused to take the oath of allegiance, and have sent a delegation to Richmond to entreat the protection of the Confederate authorities and to have their rights defined.

It is to be hoped that Col. Griffin's force will be more effectively organized, and also enlarged for a campaign to secure the valuable supplies between the Blackwater and the Roanoke. A portion of Col. Griffin's force, at present, are North Carolina State troops, who are very effectively commanded by Col. Hinton; but it is desirable, for several reasons, that the State organization should be put at the disposition of a Confederate officer. There has been some discord, or, at least, a want of co-operation, between the Georgia troops and the North Carolina authorities. We are informed that recently a petition was made to the Governor of North Carolina, for the exclusion of the Georgia guerillas from the State, signed by 576 names; but that a curious circumstance of the memorial was, that 403 of the names were those of conscripts. The fact is, this portion of North Carolina is reported to be disloyal, and to be a convenient harbor for deserters and fugitive conscripts, who, with the black banditti and other elements, make up a population unrivalled, perhaps, in Christendom, certainly in the Confederacy, for lawlessness, outrages and atrocity.

Richmond Examiner.

Meeting of Board of Internal Improvement.—At a meeting of this Board, held on Wednesday, the 13th inst., there were present Gov. Vance, President *ex-officio*, and Hon. E. G. Reade.

The following appointments were made as Managers of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement: Dr. R. B. Haywood, of Wake; B. G. Worth, Esq., of New Hanover; Henry A. London, Esq., of Chatham, and Richard J. Ashe, Esq., of Orange county.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Senator elect to the Senate of the Confederate States, has resigned his seat in the Legislature of this State, as Senator from Orange county. No one, as yet, has been mentioned as his successor, but we hope some one will be selected who will fill the distinguished place with honor to himself and profit to the people at large. Mr. Graham will be an ornament to the Confederate States Senate, and we do not hesitate to express it as our opinion, that he will rank far above any other man in that body for ability, and useful Legislative experience. To such men the country have a right to look with confidence for some reform in our policy, if it is possible to be brought about. Would that there were many more such in the Senate. His place in the Senate of the State will not be easily filled.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Health of Lee's Army.—A letter from the army says:—There is some typhoid pneumonia prevailing among the soldiers, and it is often fatal. The disease is not prevailing to an extent to make it a matter of much general apprehension.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH

LYNCHBURG, VA., Jan. 14.—The Virginian has northern dates of the 6th. Butler has been placed in charge of all Confederate prisoners in the United States, and it is said there will be 30,000 at Point Lookout, Md., within three weeks.

The Federal Government adheres to its purpose that no exchange shall take place except through Butler. The Philadelphia Inquirer says, we imagine the rebel authorities are now heartily ashamed of the ridiculous pretence of outlawry, which they made the cause of suspending the exchange, on the just plan of man for man, commenced by Butler.

The Baltimore American, refering to the outlawing of Butler, says: "Lincoln's last proclamation outlawed the whole Richmond Government, and through this equality in disability, no doubt exchanges will again be re-established."

Archbishop Hughes is dead. Great honors were being paid his remains in New York.

A majority of both houses of Congress, it is said, are in favor of removing the capital from Washington to some point Northward, and the change is about being seriously discussed.

A special to the Cincinnati Commercial says, that a delegation of prominent citizens of Arkansas has arrived there en route for Washington to arrange for Arkansas to resume her position in the Union.

Wilson has introduced in the Senate his new enrollment bill. It only exempts those physicians who are disabled, and the President, Judges of Courts, Heads of Executive Departments, and Governors of States. It receives as substitutes those only not liable to draft. As the bill does not exempt Senators and Representatives, it will very likely have a rough time getting through.

The Governor of Ohio, in his annual message, says the number of troops raised in that State since the beginning of the war, amounts to 200,671.

The telegraphic accounts from Charleston represent that "block by block of that city is being reduced to ashes; and by a process as steadily inexorable as that by which Gillmore humbled Pulaski and Sumter." The gasconade statement, proceeds to claim that "the rebels killed in attempting to retain a foothold on the ruins of Sumter amount in numbers, to the destruction of at least as many as the entire rebel garrison once in ten days.

The official report of the attack of our land forces on the ship of war Marblehead, in Stono river, however, exhibits a less flattering result. It closes by remarking that "we were struck thirty times, every shot passing through the ship or masts, and covering the deck with splinters and blood." * * * "This is the severest fight experienced since the taking of Port Royal. Our proportion of killed and wounded is one in twelve."

The fight occurred on the 25th of December. The Marblehead was a first class war steamer, bearing ten guns of the heaviest calibre—mostly 11-inch rifled cannon.

The Loss of the Blockade Runner.—The new iron steamer Virginia Dare, Capt. Skinner, from Bermuda, in attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, on the morning of the 7th inst., was discovered by two of the blockading squadron, who immediately gave chase. The Dare ran down the coast, hotly pursued by the yankees, throwing shells every few minutes, until, on approaching Georgetown, about 2 P. M., the blockading steamer off that port threw herself directly in her path, and also commenced firing. Capt. Skinner thereupon turned his vessel's bow to the shore, and ran her on the beach, about six miles from Georgetown—the passengers, officers and crew escaping in the boats. Two launches were sent from the yankee steamers to take possession of the Dare, but one of them was swamped in the surf, and three of her crew drowned. The other succeeded in boarding the vessel, and after remaining on board for a short time, landed on the beach, where they had been but a few minutes when they had been surrounded by a detachment of our cavalry, and the entire party, consisting of a lieutenant, a subordinate officer, and twenty-four seamen, made prisoners. The three yankee steamers then commenced shelling most furiously, and succeeded in setting the Dare on fire, but the tide being out, the Confederates boarded her and extinguished the flames. Next morning the baffled pursuers again vented their impotent spite by throwing shells, which was continued, without doing any damage, until the evening, when they withdrew, completely baffled in their designs, and with the loss of a considerable portion of their crews, and two fine launches, which are in our possession.

The Dare had an assorted cargo, which is now being landed on the beach, and will be nearly all saved in good condition.

The prisoners mentioned above arrived by the Northeastern train. They belong to the U. S. steamers Montgomery, Aries, and brig Perry.

The officers captured are as follows: George H. Pendleton, Master U. S. steamer Montgomery; George M. Smith, Ensign; G. M. Smith, 3d Assistant Engineer; J. E. Parkman, Captain's Clerk.

Charleston Courier.

Mosby's Movements.—ORANGE C. H., Jan. 14.—It is reported that Mosby attacked the garrison at Harper's Ferry a few days since, with his whole command, but was repulsed with some loss, owing to the precipitancy of the attack on the part of his advance guard.

Bloody Work in Tennessee.—In its news from Longstreet's command, the Atlanta "Confederacy" has the following:

About four or five days ago a squad of our men, ten or twelve in number, captured a lot of Yankee clothing, and were in the act of draping themselves in their captured property, when they were recaptured by the Yankees, who finding them in Yankee clothing, contrary to their published orders, led them out for the purpose of shooting them. Just at this time the 4th and 7th Alabama regiments of cavalry arrived upon the spot and charged them but not in time to save our men, who were shot down in cold blood, the ruthless villains escaping. A few days afterwards the regiments above alluded to caught 15 or 20 yankees and shot them in retaliation.

The 2d U. S. Cavalry.—The officers of this famous regiment in the old service were:

Colonel, Albert Sydney Johnston; Lt. Colonel, Robert E. Lee; Majors, Wm. J. Hardee, and the yankee General, George H. Thomas. Among the Captains were Earl Van Dorn, Edmund Kirby Smith, Nathan G. Evans, and the yankee General, Stoneman; while John B. Hood was a first, and Fitzhugh Lee a second, Lieutenant.

Retirement.—"There are minds," says Jefferson, "which can be pleased by honors and preferments; but I see nothing in them but envy and enmity. It is only necessary to possess them to know how little they contribute to happiness. I had rather be shut up in a very modest cottage, with my books, my family, and a few old friends, dining on simple bacon, and let the world roll on as it likes, than to occupy the most splendid post which human power can give."

Elizabeth Butler, a negro woman, carried away from Alabama by the yankees, has been tried in St. Louis for vagrancy and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The Court took the ground that Lincoln's proclamation had made her amenable to the penalties inflicted on the whites. Lo, the poor negro!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1864.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—The yankees have been guilty of the most savage acts of cruelty in all parts of the Confederacy where they have had unrestricted power. Our troops have not generally had the power to retaliate, for they have been but twice, and for very short periods, in the enemy's country. And while there they did not retaliate, refusing to follow such shameful examples, and anxious to do right, in the hope that their forbearance would influence the enemy to a better course of conduct. This forbearance was a virtue, though it failed of the anticipated effect upon the enemy. It is registered above, and will have its reward, possibly before the end of this struggle.

The public voice has often called loudly for retaliation, and the administration has been blamed for not enforcing that principle rigidly. There are several causes why this has not been done, the principal and sufficient one being, that as the war is waged within our own borders, the advantages of the system would be all on the enemy's side. But it will be seen by an article which we copy from the Richmond Examiner, that the outrages in the North Eastern part of this State have been so flagrant that those in command there have visited them in kind upon the enemy. Two yankees have been hanged, one in retaliation for the hanging of the ranger Bright, and the other for robbery and house burning. And two more still are held in close confinement in Richmond to suffer if the monsters should dare to execute their threat to hang two ladies of that section.

To such extremities have the barbarities of the enemy brought this contest. The only possible hope of restraining them was that we should retain more of their men prisoners than they had of ours. As soon as the balance turned in their favor, all sense of humanity and all regard for the usages of civilized war departed from the enemy. They are now possessed with the idea that conquest is certain, and therefore give a loose to their diabolical passions. Perhaps this is all for the best. It will make the gulf of separation wider and deeper. But above all, it will call down upon them the righteous judgment of that Being in whom alone are the issues of war.

NEEDLESS ALARM.—Not a little noise has been made, through the press and otherwise, over some extreme propositions made in Congress. A prodigious deal of apprehension seems to be felt lest they should become laws and ruin the country; and all their anticipated evil has been laid at the door of the Administration. It was the Administration that wanted everybody forced into the army; the Administration that wanted the habeas corpus suspended; the Administration that wanted a Military Dictator, &c &c. We are not political friends of the Administration, have had no communication, direct or indirect, from any member of it, and are therefore in no way whatever bound to defend it except only as we may thereby assist in the successful prosecution of the great cause of independence, which we are satisfied the Administration has as much at heart as any men can have. But it does seem to us that it is both needless to be alarmed about the passage of extreme measures, and unjust to attribute to the Administration every wild scheme that may be offered in Congress. When Mr Brown of Mississippi, for instance, presented a batch of these obnoxious propositions, it was forthwith proclaimed that he was the President's confidential friend and of course guided by him. Now, according to our information, the relations of Mr Brown and the President have not been, personally or politically, friendly! If he were the President's "mouth piece," as has been persistently asserted, he would hardly have voted, as he did only last week, to pass a bill over the head of the President's veto. Then as to the propositions themselves, one of the most odious, viz: that to place everybody in the army and give the Secretary of War the arbitrary power to detail such as he might choose to remain at home, has already received its quietus by being sent back to the Military committee. As to the suspension of the habeas corpus, the first we ever heard of such a proposition was that some members of Congress were contemplating its introduction. So far as we were informed, the Administration had nothing to do with it. We have since seen it stated in the papers that the President is opposed to the suspension of the writ.

It is unfortunate that inconsiderate men in Congress broach such wild schemes, since, like Foote's speeches, they hurt our cause at home and abroad, giving the disaffected at home pretexts for clamoring against the powers that be, and encouraging our yankee enemies with the notion that the Confederacy is on its last legs. Let us place a little generous confidence in Congress, which, though much abused, and perhaps not fully up to the occasion—as who has been?—is unquestionably patriotic, and has in our opinion done as well as could be expected in the trying circumstances through which the country has passed.

BUNCOMBE LEGISLATION.—The reader will see that the yankee Congress proposes to raise a million of volunteers, to serve for three months, to march upon every prison in which yankees are confined, release the prisoners and plant the stars and stripes upon the prisons! This is about the best thing—for the Confederates—that yankeedom could have devised. In the first place, they can't get the volunteers; in the next, if they could get them, Lee with 50 000 veterans would whip the whole mob. Soldiers are not made in a day, and these million of men would be anything but soldiers. But, as we have said, they can't be had.

In the same batch of yankee Congressional news it will be seen that a proposition was made to appoint Commissioners to negotiate for peace "solely on the basis of reconstruction of the Union," and it was rejected, 78 to 42. Those who clamor for opening negotiations, and those who are secretly for reconstruction, may make a note of this. Nothing will serve the yankees but subjugation and confiscation, or a thorough whipping, which latter we trust and believe they will get.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE YANKEE CAPITAL.—It is a sign of some significance, we think, that the Northern papers speak of a majority of both Houses of Congress being in favor of removing the seat of government from Washington City to some point Northward or rather, we imagine, Westward. Two causes doubtless influence the majority: The certain loss of the Southern States, which would leave the seat of government on the very border of the nation; and the disgust the yankee Congressmen feel towards their new allies the emancipated contrabands. The negro is treated at the North with inhumanity and contempt; there is no such feeling of regard or commiseration for him there as here—that is, practically; there is abundance of theoretical, abstract love for him, but no reality. Within a short period the negroes at Washington have become so insolent that the Congressmen doubtless find it difficult to bear with them. They probably fear that they will be shoved from their places by the negroes. Already some of these darkies have been received with distinguished consideration at Lincoln's New Year's Levee, and by the 4th of July we expect to hear of their shoving out everybody else from the Levee, provided they be not previously committed to the penitentiary under the vagrant act, as in St. Louis, or die like rotten sheep as in Memphis, Vicksburg, &c.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH.—The Hillsboro' Recorder mentions the marriage on the 16th ult. of Dr. E. M. Scott, of that place, to Mrs. Lizzie Dudley, of Lexington, N. C. And on the 28th, the death of Dr. Scott, in the 33d year of his age, after a short but painful illness.

PROVISION FOR THE POOR.—The Raleigh Standard does not believe, so it says, that in this town and county—Fayetteville and Cumberland—the poor have never been so well provided for as since the war. We cannot of course help what the Standard believes, or pretends to believe, or disbelieves, about a matter of which *it* knows nothing, and about which our informants know everything. We have no doubt of the fact that they are so provided for. The Standard points us to some scene of suffering, real or imaginary, in the mountains, as if a neglect of duty and of the common dictates of humanity in the mountains were evidence of similar neglect here. And it manifests a very small malignity towards us by pretending that we spoke "sneeringly" of the poor. God forbid! We spoke of them in no other manner or temper than as they are spoken of in Scripture: "The poor ye have always with you." And we have individually as well as editorially endeavored to obey the injunction to relieve their wants—not by empty professions of peculiar devotion, such as often pass current in the Standard, but by encouraging and uniting in all substantial measures for their relief. The people of Fayetteville never pledged "the last man and the last dollar" to the maintenance of the war into which the Editor of the Standard voted them. But they remember that the Standard made that pledge for them, and they know that its fulfilment requires provision for those who cannot provide for themselves. As long as they have any "dollars" that provision will be made.

The Standard insinuates that we or our informants, or both, say that "the poor have no cause of complaint" because we or they have "an abundance of corn and meat," or "have made fortunes during the war out of the necessities of the people." Now, in the first place, neither we nor they have said any such thing, or any thing at all like it. What we did say, was, that the poor here had been better provided for since the war than before; and this we said upon the best authority. The Standard manufactures a different saying, just as, some time ago it manufactured for political effect a saying purporting to come from Lincoln's Illinois letter. In the next place, neither they (the agents of the town and county) so far as we know, nor we, have "an abundance of corn and meat," nor have they or we "made fortunes during the war out of the necessities of the people," or out of any thing else. We can speak with certainty as to ourselves, and we are pretty well "cleaned out" of corn and meat, have not made a cent by speculation, and are at just about the same distance from a fortune as we were at the beginning of the war. We have had abundant opportunities to make a fortune, and a large one too; but have not done it. Some of the causes why we have *not* were explained in prodigious editorial laudations of our patriotism, and liberality, and sundry other good qualities, which appeared in the Raleigh Standard very frequently some months ago. Perhaps the Standard will prove what we say by republishing some of them? As we never publish or republish clever things said of the Observer, we will not, as usual, prove the Standard's present error by an "elegant extract" from its former sayings. We cannot condescend to such a despicable mode of political warfare, or we might retort in kind upon the Standard. So far as we can judge, few in North Carolina are making so much money as itself, and by what seem to us to be extortionate prices for what it has to sell. But we may not judge correctly, and we do not like to speak of things of which we *know* nothing, nor of any man's private business affairs if we knew all about them. We have never been able to see the propriety of newspaper meddling in such matters. The Standard appears to entertain well settled different views. More than twenty years ago it was falsely assailing this paper in the same manner as now.

GILDING THE PILL.—The New Hartford Conventionists who are at work now in this State, endeavoring to get up a treasonable assemblage such as that which made their prototypes of New England politically infamous, have brought forward an unexpected argument in favor of their scheme, nothing less than that State Conventions might, "should they see proper, advise, or sanction, the exercise of questionable powers or doubtful expedients on the part of the Confederate government," such as the conscription of those who have furnished substitutes, the violation of the contracts stated on the face of the treasury notes, and the suspension of the habeas corpus. Such is one of the pretences—a pretence of conferring additional power upon the Confederate government by sanctioning the exercise of disputed powers—with which it is hoped to win over to the conspiracy some friends of the country's cause. And this pretence is sanctioned by the Standard in the same breath that it says, "the time has come when North Carolina should take steps in her sovereign capacity, to check the usurpations of the Confederate government and pave the way to peace." Let no one be gulled. The object is not to strengthen but to destroy the Confederate government.

By the way, the county meeting in Johnston came off on the 7th, and adopted Dr. Leach's preamble and resolutions which had been put forth on the previous day at the precinct meeting in that county, with a few generally unimportant alterations.

STRAWS.—It is well known that steps were taken during the late session of the Legislature, by the ultra Secession Hartford Conventionists, to bring out opposition to Gov. Vance. We could name three men who were selected as those from whom the candidate is to come. The following from the Standard, while it professes to be a denial, is a confirmation of the well known fact. See how it is said: "If Gov. Vance should" so and so; and how full it is of nauseating professions about "the people," "the people." And the Standard will "go with the people hereafter, as heretofore." That is, the Standard has no will or opinion of its own—it is a nose of wax, to be moulded into any shape, —a weathercock, to be shifted by every popular breeze. As for the "Conservative party"—that is the Standard's "destructive" portion of it—it needs to grow in strength, for the majority of 84,000 for Gov. Vance in August 1862, turned out to be a minority for the Standard's candidates in November 1863. The Standard had frittered it away. But read the following from the Standard:—

"The Fayetteville Observer says we are "deep in a combination to oust" Gov'r Vance from office—or, in other words, to defeat him if he should be a candidate for re-election. This is not true. We know of no "combination" against Gov. Vance, and if any exists we are not in it. The Conservative people of the State have a right to re-elect Gov. Vance, and they have a right to defeat him. *We* shall go with the people hereafter, as heretofore. If Gov. Vance should go with the people who have honored him by placing him where he is, he will be re-elected, if he should desire it; but if he should oppose the views and wishes of those who made him Governor, he will be defeated. That is all. The Conservative party of this State is united, compacted, firm in its purposes, and growing in strength every day; and it will not sacrifice itself or the great objects it has in view for any man or set of men."

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday, in the Senate, a bill was presented for the prohibition of the importation of luxuries. A number of bills and resolutions were offered in the House: among them a bill, by Mr. Gartrell of Ga., to authorize suspension of Habeas Corpus in certain cases.

On Thursday, majority and minority reports were read to the Senate on the bill fixing the term of office of members of the cabinet. The majority recommended its passage. If adopted the present Cabinet go out of office. The House passed the Appropriation Bill. The chief item is $335,484,020 for the pay of the army.

On Friday, the only item of interest was the introduction in the House, by Mr. Smith of N. C., of a bill to exempt from conscription such principals of substitutes in the army as, on and previous to the 1st of January 1864, were engaged either by their own manual labor, or superintending the labor of others, in raising food for the subsistence of men. Referred.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

From the Greensborough Patriot.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM WYRICK.

The petitioner before the passage of the conscription act, volunteered for the war in a company which Capt. Shober was raising in Guilford, put in a substitute for the war, and was discharged; afterwards, notwithstanding his discharge he was enrolled as a conscript and taken to the army in Virginia where he served sixteen months; that fall he came home on sick furlough, refused to return at the expiration of his time, was arrested, and sued out this writ. While in service, he had received pay, clothing and rations, but had not received bounty.

The enrolling officer insisted that the petitioner being absent from the army without leave, could not be heard to claim a discharge until his offence was disposed of by a court martial, and relied on Graham's case. In my opinion that case does not apply. Graham entered the army by enlistment before he was twenty-one years of age, and being under arrest for some collateral offence, sued out a writ seeking to avoid his contract of enlistment on the ground of infancy. It was held that he could not be heard, until the offence for which he was under arrest was disposed of by court martial. Graham went into service voluntarily, and was rightfully a soldier until the contract was avoided; his offence was a collateral act, having no connection with the validity of his enlistment. The petitioner was taken to the army against his consent, the matter as he alleges was void *ab initio*," the supposed offence grows out of and depends on the question, whether he was rightfully a soldier or not, and that is the point put at issue by this proceeding. It would be strange if the court before it can try this question, is required to assume in favor of the government, that the petitioner is rightfully a soldier, and on that ground to remand him to be tried before a court martial for an act, the character of which depends on that very question! "No one shall take advantage of his own wrong" is a maxim of law. Suppose the petitioner was not liable to conscription, the act of the government was wrongful, and his act in leaving the army in order to assert his right before a judicial tribunal of his country is justifiable, because made necessary by the first wrongful act of the government. To refuse to hear him would be to enable the government to take advantage of its own wrong and amount to a denial of justice. See how it would work: a man leaves the army, comes home and appeals to a court to try the question whether he is rightfully a soldier or not; the court refuse to hear him, he is sent back to the army in Virginia, tried by a court martial as a deserter, and executed to deter others from like acts; that is the end of it. Or suppose he is punished and allowed to live, he is without remedy in the courts of his country, because beyond the reach of its process. Will it be said, this denial of justice is necessary for the good of the public service to prevent desertion? God forbid; "*fiat justitia ruat cælum*," let justice be done without regard to consequences! The case of Dickson is direct authority for the petitioner on this preliminary question (same term referred to in Guyer's case.) Dickson was under thirty-five years of age, a blacksmith taken as conscript and serving in the army when the exemption act passed; served several months, received bounty, pay, clothes, and rations; came home on furlough, refused to return and was arrested as a deserter, and sued out the writ on the ground that he was not rightfully a soldier. On the preliminary question the two learned gentlemen who appeared for the government did not rely on the case of Graham as applicable; and the court considered that he was not precluded from being heard on the merits by the fact that he was absent without leave; but went into the merits and decided against him. I have a distinct recollection, although I do not remember the names of the cases, that in looking over "Hurd on Habeas Corpus," in reference to this preliminary question, he cites several cases, in which *an alleged deserter* was heard on the merits, taking the distinction between the cases where the enlistment is alleged to be void as in this case, and where it is alleged to be voidable, as in the case of Graham. So both upon "the reason of the thing" and upon authority, I decide the preliminary question in favor of the petitioner.

On the merits, according to the decision of the Supreme Court in Ritter's case, the petitioner was not liable to conscription, and I learn the enrolling officer refused to exempt him because he had special instructions not to regard the decisions of the Supreme Court, unless the party had been discharged on writ of Habeas Corpus. *On the question of waver*: do the facts that he receives pay, clothing, rations and serves sixteen months make him liable to serve for the war? He insists that the government would thereby take advantage of its own wrong; the enrolling officer insists that these facts amount in law to a waver of his original right growing out of the substitution, and relies on Dickson's case. In that case the point is not positively decided, there being another ground, to wit, that he was in service. The exemption act does not embrace his case. But I know the Judges were of opinion that when all of these facts exist, to wit, receipt of bounty, pay, clothing, rations and service, there is a waver of a right to exemption, and I have accordingly, on that ground, remanded the parties in the three other cases.

But in "the matter of Fleming," who was arrested as a conscript and without an opportunity to sue out a writ, taken to camp Holmes, sent to Richmond, and then to Staunton, where he left the army without leave, came home and was arrested as a deserter, I had Gen Hoke notified, and it being objected that as he was a deserter he could not be heard until a court martial had disposed of him, I overruled the objection, for the reasons above stated and on the authority of Dickson's case. On the merits, it appeared he was over thirty five and the keeper of a public mill and had been refused exemption on the ground that he attended to a sawmill as well as a grist mill! I held that position untenable. On the question of waver, it appeared he had been under military restraint for three weeks, had received rations and drilled a time or two. I held there was no evidence of a waver—he was obliged to eat and forced to drill and it was bad enough that he had been put in jail, taken off, tied like a felon, and restrained of his liberty for three weeks against law. In the matter of ——— (I forget the name,)—the petitioner was a blacksmith, had been detailed, was afterwards taken as a conscript to Virginia, kept there three months, most of the time in the hospital, sent home on sick furlough and refused to return. I overruled the preliminary objection; on the merits held he was exempted according to Guyer's case, and as to waver, that the additional circumstance of receiving clothes did not vary the case from that of Fleming; clothes were necessary and he was required to be in uniform.

In this case, there are the additional facts of receiving pay and serving sixteen months. *As to pay*, two considerations bear on the matter; a soldier is in many cases obliged to draw pay for his own comfort and the support of his wife and children in his absence. The pay is only an equivalent for services rendered, and consequently cannot be the foundation for an implication of a waver—consent to serve for the war. As to *the sixteen months service*, it would seem the government should be content with having exacted that much out of him, and can on no principle make it the ground for forcing him to serve during the war. The case differs from that of Dickson in this: no *bounty was received*, which is the most material and unequivocal evidence of a waver; it is a voluntary act inconsistent and against conscience, except on the supposition that the party is to serve out the whole time as a conscript; and for that reason the court in Dickson's case considered this fact connected with and propped by the other facts, evidence of a waver or consent to serve for the war. The acceptance of bounty is so important a fact, that a case cannot be made out without it; it would be like an arch without the key stone, or acting the play of Hamlet with the character of Hamlet omitted.

It is therefore considered, that the petitioner be discharged. R. M. PEARSON.

December 1863.

THE OBSERVER'S CIRCULATION.—We have never thought it in good taste to make extracts from the letters we receive commending the course of the Observer or condemning that of other papers. The Raleigh Standard has different views and pursues that method of puffing itself. Lately it has added to the puffs of itself abusive or slanderous passages in regard to the Observer. Among them, we notice in the last Standard the following:—

"Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

"ASHEBOROUGH, Jan. 9, 1864.

"Heretofore the people of this community have patronized the Fayetteville Observer, but owing to his blind zeal in upholding the rash measures of Jeff Davis and his proselytes at Richmond to the utter neglect of the rights of our good and glorious State; the people are quitting the Observer, and I hear nine-tenths of them speak in favor of the Standard as being the great exponent of the rights of the people. We bid you go on —the people will sustain you."

We think it right to say that so far as the above relates to the Observer, whether in regard to its circulation in Asheborough, or in Randolph county, or in the State, it is utterly destitute of truth. The circulation of this paper has doubled within a year, and is constantly increasing.

Mississippi.—A letter from Mississippi says that Judge Watts, of the District Court, is keeping a good many out of camp by issuing writs of *habeas corpus*.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS

Northern papers of the 8th and 9th inst have reached Orange C. H., whence a synopsis of the news is telegraphed. We annex all of interest:—

Stirring Times in the Yankee Congress!—Howe, of Wisconsin, has introduced in the Yankee Senate, a bill reciting our cruelty to the Yankee prisoners, and requesting Lincoln to call out and arm *one million of volunteers*, to serve ninety days, unless sooner discharged, to carry food and freedom to every captive held in rebel prisons, and to plant the flag of the United States upon every prison. Lincoln is requested to place Grant in command of these volunteers, together with such forces in the field as may be joined with them. Congress is to adjourn on the 4th of March to the 4th of June, and all members under fifty years to take the field. This bill passed the Yankee House of Representatives on the 7th, 89 to 24—a motion to lay on the table, by Cox, of Ohio, having been rejected.

A resolution was offered declaring that as the combination at Richmond has no rightful authority over the people, or any portion of the National Union, and no warrant but conspiracy and treason, therefore every proposition to treat with them should be rejected without hesitation.

Rogers, of New Jersey, on the same day, offered resolutions reciting that, whilst in favor of a vigorous, united and determined prosecution of the war, for the maintenance of the constitution and laws, yet we are for conciliation and compromise, as far as consistent with an honorable and lasting peace; and proposing the appointment of Commissioners to meet Commissioners similarly appointed by the insurgent States, to consider whether any plan may be adopted, consistent with the honor and dignity of the nation, and based solely on the re-construction of the Union, by which the war may be ended. The resolutions were tabled, 78 to 42.

Another resolution was offered, which lies over, requesting the President to use all efforts, consistent with honor, to procure an exchange of prisoners, and if it cannot be extended to all, then to as many as possible.

Myers, of Penn., on the same day, offered a resolution, asserting that the war should be waged, on the Federal side, until the traitors and abettors are conquered into love for the Union, or made obedient to the Constitution, and take the oath of allegiance and submission to Lincoln's late proclamation. When these are accomplished, and the leading rebels and traitors hung, the war should cease.

On the 8th, Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced in the Yankee Senate, a resolution to expel Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, because Davis said in the Senate on the 5th, that the people of the North ought to revolt against the war leaders and take this great matter into their own hands.

From Louisiana.—A secret expedition left New Orleans on the 30th of December, to operate against Mobile. At present, Pascagoula will be occupied. An entrenched camp has been made there, to facilitate operations when the rainy season ends. A mass meeting of the loyal people was to be held in New Orleans, on the 8th of January, to re-establish the State Government, under Lincoln's proclamation. Nearly enough names for this purpose had been enrolled.

[*Per contra*, we had information some days ago that the whole yankee fleet had cleared out from Mobile; supposed to have gone to quell the revolt in the New Orleans forts, believed to be in possession of the revolted negroes and confederate prisoners.—Ons.]

Miscellaneous News.—The American Ministers at London and Paris are endeavoring to prevent the sailing of the Rappahannock from Calais.

Thackeray, the novelist, is dead.

Ex-Gov. Hicks has been elected U. S. Senator from Maryland.

Caleb B. Smith, Ex-Secretary of the Interior, is dead.

Indiana and Vermont have filled their quotas under the draft.

Grant has been promoted as Major General in the regular army, to date from the fall of Vicksburg. Thomas, Meade, McPherson and Sherman, have been made Brigadier Generals in the regular army.

The Pennsylvania Senate cannot organize, because of the absence of White, who is a prisoner in our hands.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that Maximilian will refuse the Mexican throne, unless recognized by the Washington Government, and that Lincoln has refused such recognition.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, is said to have taken strong grounds in his message against the draft.

Major Thomas D. Armsay and Lieut David Davis, rebel officers, convicted of recruiting in the Union lines, have been sent to Fort Warren for fifteen years.

Gold in New York 152½

THREE DAYS LATER.—The Petersburg Express has the New York Herald of the 11th inst. The following are all the items of interest:—

From Texas.—We have interesting news from Gen. Banks' department by the steamer Columbia, which arrived here yesterday, with dates from New Orleans to the 3d inst. Information had been received there from various sources of a combined movement being contemplated on the part of the rebels. It was said that all the rebel troops who have been operating in Western Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi and other points, were gathering for Central Texas, and uniting to form one large army to take it out new acquisitions on the coast of Texas, and would probably number at least 20,000. Preparations had been made to send as rebel force as well as possible with the number of troops in the department, and it was expected that news of great interest from Texas would soon be received.

Blockade Trade.—Advices from Nassau, are to the 2d Jan'y. The trade with Wilmington, N. C., via Nassau, was still brisk. There were quite a number of arrivals of "assorted cargoes" for storage, the goods being evidently destined for ultimate shipment to the rebels. New York forwarded seven such cargoes.

Mexico.—Our advices from Mexico represent the French as meeting with almost uninterrupted success in the progress of their different columns through the country. Various cities and towns have been occupied by the imperial arms, and the invaders were marching on Juarez's capital, which they expected to occupy by Christmas. It was reported by the French and their partisans, that Juarez himself would seek safety by fleeing to Texas. The entire state of Guanajuato, it was expected, would soon be in the possession of the imperialists.

The rebellion.—The Herald gives Lincoln the rebel plans for the spring—a feature in which is the evacuation of Virginia. The Herald shows Lincoln how he can circumvent the plan, and closes by saying that "the rebellion can be utterly demolished by sending a tornado in the spring if the War Office can only contrive during the winter to keep within sight of the army of Lee or to hold the rebel government at Richmond."

From the Rapidan.—ORANGE C. H., Jan'y 15.—The following seems to be the true version of Mosby's affair near Harper's Ferry. He did not attack the garrison at Harper's Ferry, but the yankee camp, on the Loudoun Heights, one mile and a half from Harper's Ferry, occupied by the 1st Maryland battalion of cavalry, under Major Cole, consisting of 150 men. The attack was made on Sunday morning before daylight. The enemy's camp was completely surprised, and thrown into considerable confusion. Owing to the proximity of the enemy's infantry forces, Mosby was compelled to act hurriedly. Six prisoners and forty horses were captured. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded not ascertained. Mosby's loss fifteen.

From the Peninsula and Northern Neck.—By the York River train last evening, we learn that the report reached Taustal's Station yesterday that a considerable body of the enemy, consisting of white men and Africans, were advancing from Williamsburg up the Peninsula. We also learned that Butler had sent a force up the "Northern Neck." The object of both expeditions is a raid on the country and the destruction of all the provisions they can find.—*Richmond Whig*, 16th.

Movements of Yankees in Westmoreland, and elsewhere.—Information has been received through reliable sources, that the enemy, estimated at about 5 000 strong, landed at Kinsale, Westmoreland county, on the 12th inst. They were engaged in destroying all the provisions of every kind the people had put up.

Westmoreland borders on the lower Potomac, and Kinsale is a small town near the river.

Passengers by the Fredericksburg train, yesterday evening, stated that the Yankees are reported to have landed at Aquia.—*Ib.*

Texas.—The Legislature adjourned on the 16th ult. It passed an act placing the entire military power of the State at the disposal of the Confederate military authorities for one year; also laid a tax of one per cent. on all property; amended the code defining treason, so as to make it applicable to those who talk treason, as well as almost to those who think it.

Since the arrest of the traitors some weeks since in Houston, that portion of the secret enemies of the Confederacy have become very quiet and submissive. The effect of the arrest was exceedingly wholesome.

The people of Texas are turning out *en masse*, to give the enemy a warm reception.

From Tennessee.—The Atlanta Confederacy says the enemy is moving towards Cleveland. This is supposed to be on account of Longstreet's position between Bardstown and Cumberland Gap, and having cut off the yankee supplies. Scouts have been sent out to ascertain the facts.

The Chattanooga Rebel says: Capt. Bruce Phillips has between 150 and 200 men, and has been actively engaged all winter in annoying the Federal garrisons at Clarksville and Fort Donelson, and the working parties upon the North Western Railroad. Not long since he attacked several thousand armed negroes working on the railroad, killed and wounded a large number, and put the rest to flight. A few days before Christmas, Capt. Phillips, with fifteen men, was in the immediate vicinity of Clarksville. The fact becoming known to the Federal commander at Clarksville, he dispatched a party of 56 to capture them. Phillips' party ambuscaded them and killed 17, and wounded as many others. Only 17 of the party returned to Clarksville.

The Lowest Bidder.—A party, yesterday, entered into a contract, at the Contract Bureau, to carry the mails on a certain route for the *one quintillioneth part of a cent*, which is about the *one hundred thousandth fraction of a mill*. That is about equal to carrying the mail for nothing and paying something for the privilege. The force of figures could no farther go.—*Rich. Ex'r*, 16th.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 5th inst., by Everett Smith, Esq., Mr. O. W. SUTTON to Miss E. J. BIZZELL, all of Wayne county.

In Moore county, on the 31st ult., by S. E. Johnson, Esq., Mr. JAMES JOHNSON to Miss SUSANAH, eldest daughter of Wyley Medlin, Esq.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 17th ult., by the Rev James O'Bryan, Rev. H. H. CROWSON to Miss HARRIETT EVERITT, both of Richmond county, N. C.

DIED,

At Kensington, the residence of Mr. James Martine, on the 16th inst., THEODORE, son of Dr. T. and Abbie B. Martine, aged 2 years and 5 months.

At Summerville, Harnett county, N. C., on Wednesday Jan'y 13th, at five minutes before three o'clock, P. M., in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. ANNE BLOUNT SHEPARD McKAY, wife of the Rev. Neill McKay, and youngest daughter of the late Hon. Ebenezer Pettigrew, of Tyrrel county, N. C.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors."

The Southern Presbyterian and the Raleigh papers will please copy.

On the 10th inst, at the residence of Lemuel Lineberry, in Randolph county, Mrs. MARY LINEBERRY, relict of Francis Lineberry, dec'd, in the 90th year of her age.

In Wilmington, on the 15th inst., Mrs. FREDERICK J. HILL, relict of the late Dr. F. J. Hill, in the 70th year of her age.

Recently, privates James Wyche and P. S. Bobbitt, of the 47th Reg't, of wounds received at Gettysburg.

In Wilmington, 13th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. William E. Smith, of Co. B, 1st Battalion Artillery, aged 37 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 18.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 50. Pork 2 00 to 2 25. Lard 2 25
Beef 60 to 75 cts. per lb.
Beeswax 2 50. Butter 3 50 4 00.
Cotton 1 25 to 1 35. Coffee 12 50.
Cotton Yarn—$10 to $30 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples and Peaches 75 to 1 00.
Eggs 1 50 to 1 75 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $5 to $6 per lb.
Flour 95 00 to $105.
Flaxseed 5 00 to 8 00 per bu.
Fodder 10 00. Hay 8 00. Shucks 6 00 to 7 00.
Grain—Corn 12 50. Wheat 20 00. Rye 15 00. Oats 8 00. Peas 12 50.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Iron—Swedes 3.00 to 3,50.
Leather—Upper 12 50 per lb., Sole $10.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 50 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 50 00.
Molasses—Country made $10 to $11; N. O. 10 to $12.
Nails 2 50 to 3 50 per lb.
Onions 10 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $7 50 per bushel; sweet 6 00.
Rice 60 cts.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Sugar 4 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 1 00 to 3 50.
Salt 15 00 to 17 50 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $4 to $6.

Corrected by S. L. FRANKLIN.

NOTICE.

I WILL LEAVE Greensborough on the 8th of February next, Hillsborough the 9th and Goldsborough the 10th, for the army of Northern Virginia. All persons desirous of sending boxes, will please have them ready on the above named days, weighed, marked and properly directed. Small parcels cannot be taken. Boxes will be taken on at the intermediate stations.

WALTER A. THOMPSON, State Agent.

Jan. 16 98-

WANTED,

AN experienced Male and Female Teacher, to take charge of a School in Smithville, Brunswick county. Apply to J. C. Swain, or the subscriber, near Smithville. JESSE G. DREW.

Jan'y 9, 1864 98-9tpd

Dr. T. L. WINSLOW.

HAVING removed to Beaumont, Chatham County, would respectfully offer his professional services to the surrounding country, hoping from an experience of nearly twenty years of regular practice, to be able to share a portion of the confidence of the community.

Jan'y 1864. 98-8m

ADMINISTRATION SALE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Angus McGill, dec'd, on SATURDAY the 6th February next, all the PERISHABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Estate of the said dec'd, consisting of CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

Terms made known at sale.

MARY McGILL,
Adm'r of Angus McGill, dec'd.

Jan'y 15. 97-1tpd

CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber as Administrator of Jas. S. Ray, dec'd, will expose to public sale on a credit of six months, 8 or 10 head of Cattle. The sale will take place at the residence of Wm. B. Ray, Esq., in Carver's Creek District, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of Feb'y next. DUNCAN RAY, Adm'r.

Jan'y 18. 98 3tpd

Piano Wanted.

WANTED to hire a PIANO. Apply to S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 18, 1864 98-2tpd

To Hire,

BY the month, two first rate NEGRO HANDS. Also, to go into the country, a Boy and Girl, of 10 and 12. Apply to D. McLAURIN.

Jan'y 18. 2d

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors in Carthage, on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of Jan'y 1864, and Jonesborough on the 29th, to receive the Income Tax due Jan'y 1864, and the Tax due from dealers. Dealers will notice that their Licenses expire on the 31st December 1863, and that they are to return the amount of sales for the last quarter, &c. The Income Tax is payable by each person, joint stock company and corporation, from every employment or business, whether registered or not, in which they may have been engaged, and from every investment of labor, skill, property or money, and the income and profits derived from any source whatever, from Jan'y 1 1863 to Jan'y 1 1864, except incomes of and under $500, and profits or incomes derived from farms taxed in kind.

I will also attend in Montgomery county for the same purpose, at Rock Springs on the 1st day of Feb'y 1864; Mt. Gilead, 2d; Troy, 3d; Fork, 4th. All are requested to attend, &c.

ALEX'R KELLY, Col'r 32d Dist.,
Moore and Montgomery.

Jan'y 12, 1864 98-1t*2t

The Committee of Finance

IN and for the County of Robeson will attend at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday the 8th day of February next, and continue in session one week. The Sheriff, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, Clerk and Master in Equity, Chairman of the Board of Common Schools and Commissioners holding County Funds, are hereby notified to attend at the time and place above specified, with their vouchers properly prepared. Persons having claims against the County are hereby *specially notified* that if they do not present their claims while the Committee are in session, that they will not be attended to, and the Committee wish it distinctly understood that this applies to officers as well as individuals.

BENJ. FREEMAN,
JAS A. ROZIER,
A. D. BROWN, } Com.

Lumberton, Jan'y 18, 1864 98-3tpd

Public Notice.

The Notes mentioned in the advertisement of Torquil Stewart, Adm'r on the Estate of Jas. Stewart, as being in my possession, were delivered to me by order of Jas. Stewart, dec'd. The notes are my property and will be delivered to the payers whenever payment is made by them. I direct that these notes shall not be paid to any one except myself, I being the legal holder.

THOMAS H. MASSEY.

Jan'y 16, 1864 98-2tpd

Mt. Vernon Female Seminary.

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of FEBRUARY and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches $50 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,) 40 00
School Room expenses 3 00

Board $350 per session. If paid in provisions at old prices $50. All of Tuition and one half of Board required in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases, one counterpane or quilt and a drinking cup.

Rev. WM. HOOPER, } Principals
T. C. HOOPER, }

Address St. Lawrence P. O., Chatham county.

Jan'y 12. 97-6w

FAIR BLUFF ACADEMY.

THE next session of this School will commence Jan'y 18th, 1864. The Principal will devote his whole attention to the moral as well as the mental advancement of the students. Board can be had in the village upon reasonable terms.

A. McN. LEACH, Principal.

Jan'y 12. 97 6tpd

Negroes to Hire!

THE undersigned will hire a lot of negroes, consisting chiefly of young negroes of both sexes, at Jonesboro', on the W. R. R., on Friday 22d instant at 11 o'clock, A. M.

DAVID FAIRLEY.

Jan'y 14, 1864. 1t-pd

Pistol Lost.

I LOST my repeater between Gen'l W. D. Dowd's Mill and Carthage or between Carthage and Mrs. Ferguson's five miles below Carthage, on the Plank Road. I will pay a liberal reward for the repeater at the Post Office in Carthage, or to me at home.

1t*pd H. C. DOWD.

Taken Up,

BY the undersigned, one COW somewhat between a blue and a brindle color, and one steer supposed to be about three years old, of a blackish color with a white face, marked as follows, swallow fork in left ear and crop off the right. They came to this place about the first of June 1863. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

WILLIAM H. AUTRY.

Sampson County, N. C., via Blockersville, Jan'y 12, 1864. 1tpd

Moore Superior Court of Law,

FALL TERM, 1863.

Harris Tysor vs. New York White Soap Stone Co.

IT is ordered by the Court, in this case, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants in the said case, to appear, plead, answer or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, I. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in August A. D., 1863.

Issued 9th January 1864.

THE FATE OF CONQUERED NATIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Try to imagine the scenes which would take place all over this country on the first day of acknowledged subjugation—that is, the day which should witness a treaty for re-construction upon any terms whatsoever. From that moment, the right name of this war would be rebellion; as a rebellion it would stand in history; and what is more to the purpose, as rebels its ringleaders would be punished and its soldiers disarmed. Our Confederate flag that has blazed in the front of twenty pitched battles, would be formally lowered, officially torn, trampled, and abolished forever, while the accursed Stars and Stripes would be proudly hoisted in its place, upon every fort and in every camp, with cannon thunders and Yankee cheers. Some maimed and battle-worn Confederate who should be standing by, a witness to that formality—conceive his deep wrath and despair as he gazes on the deed of shame! A hundred times he has stood in the line-of-battle under that Southern Cross; has seen its fiery folds flashing almost with a living passion as Lee or Jackson rode along the front on the morning of some bloody day; has seen its fierce, incarnate glow, as it flashed deep into the enemy's lines, and has followed it throughout, mayhap with naked feet, but with love and devotion in his heart, because he associated the triumphs of that banner with a secure and peaceful home and an honorable future for his country; and now, as each regiment files by, he sees the men stack their arms, lay down their regimental flags, salute the gridiron emblem, and march away with heads hanging down and hands disarmed forevermore. He feels, the poor Confederate spectator, that all is lost, including honor, and will envy in his heart those who have fallen before the dawning of that day. "Blessed are the dead which are already dead, rather than the living which be yet alive!" But he must stifle the imprecations which rise to his throat, though they choke him; for this is to be a day of jubilee, and the Yankee guards and spies are by his side. Then will come the time to garrison every town with Yankee guards; to garrison every court with Yankee judges; every church with Yankee preachers; and the task will be commenced of discriminating between those who are to be "pardoned" and those who are not to be pardoned under the proclamation which the base foe has addressed to us. No man who does not take the oath—the oath of unconditional support to the enemy, and unconditional denunciation of our own kindred and children as "rebels,"—will sit on any bench of justice, or on any jury. It will be the harvest time of informers and detectives, and let them swear as they will, those judges and juries will be bound to believe them. Of course the enemy will not undertake to rule the country without the aid of some of its citizens, who may swear and prove that they are "loyal"—that is to say, traitors to their country. Ten per cent of the population seems to be counted upon for this service. Mr. Lincoln calculates that, out of every hundred may be found, "peradventure, ten just men." By and through these ten he must govern the other ninety; and, to do so in safety, he must make sure that the ninety are deprived first of all votes and franchises; secondly of all arms for self-defence. To attain this last indispensable object it will be found necessary to copy pretty closely the code of "arms acts" and "insurrectionary acts" in Ireland; under which, at this day, whenever the Viceroy believes that any one or more counties are threatening disturbance, he has only to proclaim those counties under martial law, and pour into them large forces of police with orders to search the houses of suspected persons at any hour of the day or night. A house is entered at midnight by a police guard; the inmates are ordered to rise out of bed in order that the beds and mattresses may be searched for gunlocks or barrels, or stocks, or else bayonets, pikes or other weapons. If any part of any such weapon is found, the father of the family is carried off in handcuffs to answer for his offence.

We are not here simply speculating upon what might possibly be done in this country, but relating what is the actual and frequent practice in another country, held in subjection by military force; neither do we mention it in the way of blame. If a country is to be held on that principle at all, such a code and such a practice are the mere necessities of the case; and we suppose it is safe to assume that the Confederate people would be quite as dangerous to their masters, in this condition of a subject population, and would need as many precautions and restrictions to keep them down, as either the Poles, or the Venetians, or the Irish.

It is hardly needful to remark that the post-office also—as in those three other countries—would be made a bureau of *espionage*, in order to know the secrets of suspected persons, and to find out with whom they correspond either at home or abroad. In Ireland, upon the mere order of the lord lieutenant, or of any member of the privy council, the whole correspondence of any person or persons—all letters whether to him or from him—may be, and often are, examined and copied in the office, and then re-sealed with a counterfeit of the original seal and address and forwarded, as if nothing had happened. Then, also, would be the reign of "Commissioners of Forfeited Estates," whose operations would be extensive, and their duties arduous indeed; for their functions would not be confined to distinguishing between the oath-taking loyalists and recusant malcontents one good time and so having done with it; there are always relapses from this species of loyalty, (and we know the offered terms of pardon require the oath not only to be taken, but to be persistently observed), and yankee claimants would be instant and greedy, and informers zealous and well paid, and courts and juries complaisant and accommodating.

It takes no effort of imagination to conceive this state of things in all its details; there is no imagination at all in the matter. When the sun sets, it is not by imagination, but by induction, we know that clouds and darkness will come over us. Neither could the liveliest fancy ever hope to equal the real facts of the case as they have been perfected by the ingenuity of centuries, and practiced with invariable success in many lands.

In short, if this Confederacy should be defeated, or should consent, on any conditions, to lay down her arms, before having assured and established complete separation and independence, all the evils that ever lay heavily on a conquered nation would be her's. Being weary of the "Horrors of War," she would find that she had rushed into the far more horrible horrors of Peace. Peace hath her victories; and the victories of such a Peace as this would be won over the proud hearts and manly spirit of a once haughty people, until they should almost accept their place in that sad procession of oppressed races, which, clothed with humiliation as with a garment, and with heads bowed and faces veiled, follow the triumphal cars of their conquerors in the great march of the nations down the broad highway of history.

And our masters would be the Yankee nation! Think of it! No high, imperial House of Romanoff—no eagle-brood of the blood-royal of kings—would be our suzerains and taskmasters; but a mean mob of the lowest of the white races of the earth: creatures whom we once held little higher than our negro slaves, and with whom we have found it utterly intolerable to live, even as equals and fellow citizens—these be your kings, oh Confederates! impossible! some may exclaim: it is not in the very nature of things that the higher race should be vassals to the lower. Alas! we never disdained the yankees, more than the 3,000,000 haughty nobles of Poland despised the coarse and cowardly Muscovite. When that splendid kingdom was independent, and its brilliant nobility, on some set day trooped to the plain hard by the Vistula, with banner and plume, to select a sovereign Jagellon, who would have dared predict to them that their children's backs would one day be made acquainted with the Muscovite knout?—that scions of their princeliest houses, even their noble ladies, deep in Russian dungeons, would be forced to give evidence by *scourging*, administered by the lowest policemen! Impossible! why, let our arms once be laid down, and the thing is not only possible—it is as good as *done*. We must sink at once to a vassal people, object of the scorn, at best the pity, of all the world. Then it will be in vain that we shall hold out our hands to foreign nations for help or sympathy; there will be no hearing, no showing, for us on the earth. In vain, then, shall we conspire in secret dens to devise at last some means of desperate resistance—in the most secret of our chambers, wherever two or three are gathered together, there will be a detective in the midst of them. What would we give *then* to see but one-half the army in the field that we have actually on foot, by God's mercy, this day. Here it is now. We shall scarcely part with it that we may hereafter pray for but a fragment of it and pine for the want of it. We shall not break the bright Confederate sword that we may one day blindly and hopelessly clutch at a splinter of it. The Confederacy is still in the open field, not in the catacombs, the caverns and the culverts. The free air of their native hills still blows upon our soldiers' brows, and lifts the proud folds of their banners; their battle-bugle still wakes the morning, and their arms yet shine in the sun. Let not these noble Confederates shrink from bold belligerents into a rabble of skulking rebels, trafficking for pardon, fearful of their own shadows, and withering away in dens of conspiracy under the poison breath of the informer!

A HELL ON EARTH.

The articles touching the fate of Poland, Ireland, and other oppressed nationalities, which have appeared in recent issues of our contemporary, the Examiner, cannot fail to arrest the attention of a people who have been forced at last to contemplate, not without seriousness, a contingency, which, at the beginning of the war, was never mentioned, or it mentioned, excited only derision. Whether our weakness or our mismanagement has brought us to this contemplation, it boots not to inquire. Whether the late legislation in Congress and such speeches as that of Senator Brown, or the lugubrious valedictions of the newspapers, have occasioned the greater depression among the people and the more joyous exultation of the enemy, need not here be considered. Whether the desperate measures advocated on the one side, or the imperative motives for caution and discretion advanced on the other, be the wiser "policy in war," we shall not stop to discuss. It is enough for us to know that, after three years of terrible warfare, the enemy announces openly his purpose to subjugate us, is making gigantic preparations to that end, and has fixed upon the present year for the consummation of his designs. The time has come, therefore, for us to examine, in its whole length and breadth, the meaning of this word "subjugation," so glibly used by the Yankees.

In a previous article, based upon a portion of General Lee's last battle order, we attempted to place before our readers an outline of the horrors which would attend the overrunning of this country by the enemy. We cited the deliberate opinion of General Lee, that the "cruel foe seeks to reduce our fathers and mothers, our wives and children, to *abject* slavery," and we urged the importance of such an opinion, coming from the most truthful and unexaggerating man in the Confederacy. Must the danger of this "abject slavery" be kept before the people? Then the daily acts perpetrated by the enemy will serve the purpose, without comment from the newspapers. We need not go to Poland or to Ireland to learn what subjugation means. The fact is before us wherever we turn the eye. In Baltimore, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, we see the first fruits of that unspeakable suffering and shame which must come when the holy cause is abandoned, and nothing intervenes between the brutality of the foe, drunk with excess, and his helpless victims. Nay, we need not go so far as the cities named to find evidence of the enemy's purposes. Look at Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Williamsburg, Yorktown, the Northern Neck and that great desert of ruined farms, that wide extent of cropless, treeless, lifeless land which extends from the Rapidan to the Potomac. But yesterday the citizens of Norfolk, unwilling to give up their homes to the Yankees, and afraid to encumber the threatened Confederacy with hundreds, perhaps thousands, of women and children and old men, who could render no aid in battle, and only consume the faster our limited subsistence, decided wisely to remain, even at the price of an oath of allegiance to a nation abhorred, but which, in the eye of God, was not, and could not, be made binding by any cunning of the Yankee. And now arms are forced into their hands, and they must either fight their own flesh and blood, or be shot as deserters. If any young men, who might with propriety have come into our lines, have taken the oath, theirs is a righteous retribution. But if men beyond the proper arms-bearing age are driven into the enemy's ranks, then they deserve the pity of God and man. But their fate should teach all a lesson.

Quite as recently, we have proof of the enemy's diabolism in the outrages committed upon the ladies at Elizabeth City, in North Carolina. Later still, we have the fiendish utterances of Butler, crying for the fiercest retaliation, because we refused to treat with him, a declared outlaw, and denounced by the civilized world as an enemy of mankind. Nor have we forgotten that a few weeks ago, within cannon sound of this city, an old man was murdered in cold blood, buried head foremost in the common road, and a horrible placard left affixed to his protruding feet, as a warning to all who dare defend the honor of their households. All these things are fresh in the public recollection. Other horrors will come trooping day after day. There is no fear that the enemy will leave us any excuse for believing, hoping, or even dreaming of an honorable adjustment on any terms. We must win, or we must submit absolutely and unconditionally to "*abject slavery*." There is no help for it, even if the yankees wished it. His war debt must be paid. All the property in the South will not more than pay it. Professions of Unionism will not save it. This has been tried recently by the tories of East Tennessee, and everything they owned was swept away. When all the property of a people is gone, they are beggars, and beggars cannot be choosers. But why argue the matter? It is as plain as noon day. We must conquer our independence, or we must become the servants of servants—the slaves, literally, of our slaves and of yankee fanatics, who will delight to compel us to perform the most menial and disgraceful drudgery. And if this be not a hell on earth, what is, what can be?

Richmond Whig.

Capt. Hines Safe.—We are happy to have it in our power to announce that Capt. Hines, who escaped from the Ohio penitentiary with Gen'l Morgan, is safe at Columbia, South Carolina.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.

THOMASTON, GA., Jan'y 1, 1864.—This modest and excellent officer was born in Augusta, Geo., on the 10th of September 1836, and is consequently only twenty-seven years of age. Early in life he chose the profession of arms, and entered West Point in 1854, being one of the first who graduated under the five years' rule. His career at West Point developed the fact that he was one of the few who are born to the profession of arms. Whilst other students passed their leisure hours in sports and in reading the romances of the day, young Wheeler would be found in the library studying with the deepest interest the volumes which treated of campaigns and battles, both of modern and ancient times, and in examining military maps and the plans of battles of distinguished commanders. In October 1859, he was ordered to the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and there remained on duty during the winter. In the spring of 1860, we find him in New Mexico, stationed, respectively, at Forts Union, Craig and Fillmore, and engaging in several important scouts against the hostile Indians.

Early in March 1861, seeing the storm-cloud of war gathering over his country, he promptly decided upon his course, and when his native State seceded, he at once forwarded his resignation and returned to Georgia; tendered his services to the Confederate Government, and was commissioned first Lieutenant of Artillery in the Regular Army, and ordered on duty at Pensacola. Here he exhibited so much zeal and capacity, that upon the special recommendation of Gen. Bragg, the President during the summer commissioned him Colonel, and assigned him to the command of the Nineteenth regiment of Alabama infantry. We next hear of him at the head of his wolf drilled and gallant regiment in the bloody battle of Shiloh, where his behaviour attracted the attention and received the encomiums of a number of distinguished officers. He had two horses shot under him during the engagement, and led frequent charges with the colors of his regiment in his hands. Soon after the battle he was assigned to the command of a brigade, and when Gen. Beauregard withdrew his army from Corinth, to Wheeler and his brigade was confided the honorable and perilous duty of bringing up the rear and beating back the pursuing column of the enemy. The numerous conflicts with and charges upon the Federal forces at Bridge creek and other points, tell how well they executed this responsible trust.

In July 1862, he was placed in charge of the cavalry connected with the army in Mississippi, and in a few days thereafter he penetrated the enemy's lines, destroyed several bridges on his line of communication in West Tennessee, engaged in numerous conflicts with his cavalry, captured a small train with a number of horses, mules, &c., and burned 3000 bales of cotton which had been purchased by the enemy. He rendered most valuable services in the Kentucky campaign. His conduct at Mumfordsville elicited even the praises of the enemy. During the battle of Perryville, he succeeded throughout the whole day, by his stubborn resistance, in keeping back an entire corps of the enemy. As the enemy formed his lines on the hills west of Perryville, with the evident intention of turning our left flank, Col. Wheeler charged and put to rout his advancing lines. When the commander-in-chief decided to retire from Kentucky, Wheeler was appointed chief of cavalry, and assigned to the duty of covering the retreat. This duty was performed with great tact and success. His effective force did not exceed 1000 sabres; yet so ingeniously did he display this small force, that he protected every approach to the army, and compelled the enemy to advance in long lines of battle, under the impression that a heavy infantry force was in his front—thus retarding his advance, and restricting his march to six and seven miles a day. Indeed, Gen. Buell stated officially that Gen. Bragg's rear was covered by cavalry which was handled with more skill than had ever been known under similar circumstances.

After the Kentucky campaign, upon the united recommendations of Generals Bragg, Hardee, Polk and Breckinridge, Col. Wheeler was commissioned Brigadier General, and sent to Middle Tennessee. Soon thereafter, on the 26th of December, 1862, Rosecranz commenced his march on Murfreesboro'. For three successive days General Wheeler so disposed his forces as to induce the enemy to believe he was resisted by our entire army. When Gen. Bragg was ready to receive the enemy, Wheeler quietly withdrew at nightfall within the infantry lines. After a few hours rest, "to horse!" was again sounded, and with about 800 men he made a circuit and fell upon the enemy's rear and wagon trains. Train after train was captured or destroyed; and building after building filled with valuable stores, was burned. The loss sustained by the enemy in wagons, mules, supplies and material was immense. At night he camped his weary horsemen under the light of the Federal camp fires, and on the following day, he joined in the fierce carnage of the 31st December, charging repeatedly upon the enemy's lines and rendering most important service in the great battle. Upon the conclusion of the struggle around Murfreesboro' and the withdrawal of the Confederates, he was again called upon to cover the retreat of the army. For five days he held the enemy in check after our infantry had evacuated the town, and thus gave time to remove our trains and secure our supplies.

After the battle of Murfreesboro' General Wheeler was ordered to work upon the enemy's line of communications. With scarcely 500 effective men in his command, he commenced the march, and amid the beating snow and ice hunted up the enemy's stores on the banks of the Cumberland, and along the railroad from Murfreesboro' to Nashville. A dozen transports, laden with rich supplies and guarded by a gunboat, bound for the "Army of the Cumberland," fell a prey to his bold troopers, and their blackened hulls soon lined the shore. The armament of rifled guns belonging to the gunboat, a number of small arms, and valuable supplies of ammunition, in addition to the cargoes of the transports, fell into their hands, and were either destroyed or brought off. Not less than twenty other transports, guarded by iron clad gunboats, took fright, threw overboard their valuable stores into the muddy Cumberland, and thus lightened, were enabled to escape the daring Confederates.

At Ashland on the north bank of the river, the enemy had collected immense supplies of subsistence. Although the Cumberland was much swollen by recent rains, Wheeler swam his dauntless horsemen over, and drove off the guard, consisting of a regiment of infantry, and destroyed stores covering several acres of ground. About this time he was joined by Forrest and his command, the two uniting with him in chasing the enemy into the forts at Dover, and in capturing a battery of splendid rifle guns, more ammunition and small arms, a hundred prisoners, a wagon train, and a number of mules and horses. On his return to army headquarters he took other prisoners and a train of cars. The loss inflicted upon the enemy during this brilliant expedition, in which a formidable gunboat was forced to strike her colors to "Wheeler's horse marines," delayed the advance of the enemy for several months, thus proving it to be one of the most effective raids of the entire war. Before he reached headquarters he received a telegram from the President announcing his promotion to Major General of cavalry.

But I cannot follow our hero through all his brilliant service, nor recount the many successful skirmishes, battles and expeditions in which he figured. At the great battle of Chickamauga, he took an important part, capturing some 2,000 prisoners, a train of wagons and ambulances, and a large supply of medical stores and other property. Soon after the battle he undertook to make a circuit of the Federal army with a force of about 4,500 men. He crossed the Tennessee river at Cotton Port, and recrossed it near Huntsville, after an absence of nine days, during which he crossed Walden's Ridge, the Sequatchie Valley and the great Cumberland range. The results of the expedition may be summed up in a few words: He captured and destroyed over 1000 wagons and their contents, burnt several large depots of supplies, took over 1200 prisoners, sabred more than 6,000 mules, destroyed several important railway bridges and much trestle work, and brought off a great deal of valuable material.

But enough has been said to show the reader that in General Wheeler the country possesses a zealous, energetic and able officer. He is a small man, and exceedingly modest, and is content to do his duty in whatever circumstances he may be placed. He kept himself clear of all intrigues for or against others, being content to mind his own business, and to do his work at any point and under any officer, according to the orders of his superiors in command. Like Jackson, Longstreet, Hood and Cleburne, he looks to the good of the service and the success of our army, rather than to own selfish interests. The rise of such men, like the stars in the heavens, may be slow; but they are sure to reach the zenith at last; whilst those restless, selfish spirits which seek to dazzle the public eye by their fitful meteoric light, will as certainly disappear in the night of oblivion. Fortune stands ever ready to bestow her favors upon Temperance, Energy and Genius.

P. W. A.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at December Term 1863 of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John S. Ray, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment, and those having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Dec 28. DUNCAN RAY, Adm'r

Further Notice.

ON Saturday 23d of January 1864, at the residence of Neill Ray, I will sell the Personal Property belonging to the Estate of said John S. Ray dec'd, consisting of one BUGGY and HARNESS, House Furniture, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, the NEGROES belonging to the said Estate and the Estate of Catharine Ray, dec'd, will be hired until the first of Jan'y 1865, consisting of one woman and child and 2 small girls. Terms at sale. DUNCAN RAY, Adm'r.

Dec'r 26, 1863 93 1t*3tpd

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 18th September, my negro woman JENNY, aged about 23 years, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, looks surly unless spoken to, at which time she is very pleasant. She runaway sometime previous and was taken up in Robeson county, N. Carolina, in the neighborhood of Shoe Heel Depot, working about under the pretence of being free. She was carried off by one Lewis Oxendine, a mulatto who was hauling corn at that time, from my plantation. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or in any Jail so that I get her. I will give one hundred dollars more for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her.

My address is Brownsville Post Office, Marlborough District, South Carolina. JOHN A. HODGES.

Dec 6, 1863. 89 *3tpd

NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps—it just published. This is the only geography published in the Confederacy, and is to be followed by a Common School Geography. Send in your orders soon. Price $2.00

THE DIXIE PRIMER—one of the cheapest and best books for children, has gone through the second edition with great popularity. Price per hundred, $10.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER will be out the 20th of Nov. inst., by Mrs. M. B. Moore, author of the series. Price 50 cents.

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FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, contains a number of pleasant writing exercises. The only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price 1 50.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp. The best book of the kind yet published. Price 50 cts.

The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

Raleigh, Nov. 16. 85-tf

Southern Publications on Hand.

WARREN'S SURGERY,	$6 00
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Gilham's Manual,	9 00
Army Regulations,	5 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	6 50
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	75
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 00
Cavalry Drill by Patten,	1 50
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 00
The Volunteer's Hand-book,	1 00
School of the Guides,	1 00
First Year of the War,	3 00
Second Year of the War,	5 00
York's English Grammar,	1 50
Smith's English Grammar, revised,	2 00
Smythe's Primary Grammar,	75
Smythe's School Grammar,	1 00
Elementary Spelling Book,	1 00
The Confederate Speller,	1 50
Our Own Speller,	75
The Dixie Primer,	25
The Confederate Primer,	50
Our Own Primer,	30
Southern Methodist Primer,	50
Pictorial Primer,	50
First Book in Composition,	1 50
Our Own First Reader,	50
The First Dixie Reader,	50
Our Own Second Reader,	75
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	2 50
Geographical Reader with Maps,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 00
The Guerrillas, Dialogues,	50
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	50
Capers' Catechism,	25
Sermon Catechism, by Wood,	25
Historical Scripture Questions,	50
Sunday School Bell,	50
Sabbath School Wreath,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lundell,	50
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No Name, by Wilkie Collins,	4 00
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Les Miserables Fantine,	2 00
" " Cersette,	2 00
" " Marius,	2 00
Stonewall Song Book,	50
Dixie Land Songster,	25
Bonnie Blue Flag,	25
Cotton Field Melodies,	25

The usual deductions made to the trade.

N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send extra ten cents on the dollar for postage.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

Raleigh, N. C.

WHAT ONE MAN CAN DO

The Lynchburg Republican having mentioned the gallant conduct of R. B. Foster in resisting the advance of the yankees upon Salem, Va., that gentleman has communicated to the Abingdon Virginian the following statement, which shows what one brave man may do, and what every man ought to do when his county is invaded by a savage enemy:

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., Dec. 26, 1863.—Messrs. Editors: I would not trouble your readers with a communication, but from the fact that I have seen an article in the Lynchburg Republican, in which the writer makes mention of my name in a very complimentary manner.

The enemy made their appearance in this section on the morning of the 15th inst., en route for Salem. As soon as apprised of their appearance, I mounted my horse, borrowed a rifle, and went in pursuit. Riding up the road a mile, I dismounted, tied my horse and concealed myself in the woods near the turnpike. The enemy's column by this time was considerably scattered. I watched my chance, and on one of the "blue jackets" approaching in twenty yards of me I leveled my rifle, and at its crack, the fellow reeled and fell.

I continued bushwhacking them until I fired seven shots, killing four and wounding 2. My horse was captured about noon, but I succeeded in capturing two which amply repaid me. At night I took six citizens with me and crawled up within ten steps of their pickets, and on being halted fired and ordered my little party to charge, but they being civilians, charged the wrong way, and "double quicked" in the opposite direction. Next morning about 9 o'clock, on the return of the enemy, I headed a party and charged the rear guard of the column while they were engaged in burning one of their broken down wagons. We fired upon them; and putting spurs to their horses, they were soon out of sight. This little surprise so alarmed the scoundrels that they immediately reported it to their commander, and on following them eight miles we found the road blockaded by trees and their regiments drawn up in line of battle.

And here I will end my short letter, stating that the enemy on account of swollen creeks and severe weather, found Salem a rough road to travel.

Very respectfully yours,

R. B. FOSTER.

Brilliant Affair in Fauquier.—On Jan'y 1st, 1864, a scouting party of 80 yankees dashed into Upperville to capture some of Mosby's men, whom they expected to find there. They were too late for this, but succeeded in getting 2 men of the 8th Va. regiment. Hearing while there that Mosby was to have a meeting that day in Rectortown, they concluded to break it up, and, if possible, capture him and his men. Not knowing the road from Upperville to Rectortown, they pressed as a guide a negro man, who brought them into the rear of the town. They found about 15 of our men there who soon got out of their way.

Maj. Mosby being absent on a scout, information was immediately communicated to Capt. W. R. Smith, hard by, who went out reconnoitering with Sgt. Johnson. He felt his way into one end of the town and saw the yankees go out the other end. In the meantime some 20 men had assembled under a large hill north of the railroad, awaiting orders from Capt. Smith. Soon Lieut. Williams came back with orders to forward to the town. We reached the place in a few minutes, and were there joined by other members of the command, thus increasing our number to 34 men. Having ascertained the exact number of yankees, we dashed through the town after them.

The bad condition of the roads, combined with their having half an hour's start of us, prevented our overtaking them at a nearer point than four miles from Rectortown. Our advanced guard consisting of *three men*, under the command of Mr. Mountjoy, charged them; the yankees halted and returned the fire. In the meantime, the men under the command of Capt. Smith came up. The Captain ordered us to charge them, which we did, and with such force did we *go through them*, although outnumbering us nearly 3 to 1, that they broke and ran like sheep. 5 were killed in the charge, 8 wounded, and 20 captured. We pursued them 10 miles, and picked up along the road 25 more, making 45 prisoners, besides 50 horses. When they passed through Union they had only 15 men on [illegible] casualties on our side were only 2

Rich. Sen., 11th.

Capture of a Yankee Train and Yankees.—A portion of our cavalry forces, under command of Gen. Fitz Lee and Gen. Rosser, have been looking after the yankees, yankee trains, &c., in the mountains of Hardy. They have had a terrible time, so far as the weather was concerned; their passage of the mountain summits and passes entitling them to be ranked with Napoleon's veterans who faced the fury of a winter passage of the Alps. Their labors, we are pleased to say, have not been, so far, entirely fruitless. On Sunday evening they took a train of 40 yankee wagons, with their teams, guards and drivers. A majority of the wagons had six splendid mules and horses attached to them; and the wagons were of the very best description. We succeeded in getting out and bringing to this part of the Valley only 25 or 26 of the wagons, with all the horses and mules. The others were destroyed.

On Sunday night, we made a haul of about 50 yankees in a church. This was a surprise. The yankees had not the remotest idea that there were any of the Confederates about until Gen. Lee summoned them to surrender or fight, as they might prefer. They looked out, saw our forces, and concluded to surrender. The prisoners reached Harrisonburg on Wednesday evening.

Rockingham Register.

Success of Gen. Forrest.—A private despatch from Gen. Forrest, dated Senatobia, the 31st ult., to one of his Staff in Atlanta, says:

"I have returned with three thousand men for arms. On my way out I met the enemy and fought them four days, and repulsed them each day with heavy loss to them. My loss was light."

A special despatch to the Mobile Register, of the same date, giving an account of the same exploits, says Gen. Forrest crossed the Memphis and Charleston railroad safely on the 27th, after several fights, in all of which he was successful. He defeated the 7th and 9th Illinois, near Summerville, with heavy loss; captured Lafayette; drove the enemy into his works at Collierville; captured the wagon train of the 7th Illinois and sixty prisoners; fought the enemy, infantry and cavalry, at Jack's Creek north of Jackson, Tenn., on the 22nd and 23d, and drove them back. They did not advance again. Chalmers formed a junction with him yesterday.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term, 1863.

Sarah McLean vs John N McLean, Daniel L McLean, Neill McLeod and wife Margaret, A A. McLean and Murdoch McLean.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Neill McLeod and wife Margaret, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday of November, 1863.

85-6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

WAR NEWS.

From Wilmington.—At about half-past five o'clock this morning a concussion was felt here that caused every house in town to shake, jarring the doors and windows and waking up the sleepers. Whether any report was heard we do not know; we felt the concussion and heard the noise produced by the jarring, but nothing else—no report as of a gun or the like. The feeling was of a sharp and powerful jerk or slam.

Wilmington Journal, 11th.

The concussion yesterday morning was occasioned by the burning of a yankee gunboat which had grounded not far from the wreck of the Bendigo, near Lockwood's Folly Beach. At five o'clock yesterday morning the enemy set fire to her, not being able to get her off, and at half past five she blew up.

We regret to learn that on Sunday night the Steamship Ranger, from Bermuda, with valuable government stores, was beached about a mile and a half West of the Bendigo. She was set on fire by her crew. The enemy attempted to board but were driven off by the Coast Guard. The firing yesterday was probably over the Ranger.

The Adair met with an accident to her machinery while being chased by the blockaders, after having landed her passengers on the coast. Her officers were compelled to beach her. She was boarded by the enemy, who broke into the liquor they found on board, and all got drunk. Twenty-four of them were made prisoners by the crew and the coast guard, and turned over to the commander of the nearest post. All this occurred near Georgetown, S. C.—*Ib.* 12th.

Fight on Cosby.—ASHEVILLE, Dec. 31.—Last Thursday, the 24th, Gen. Vance had a brush with some 300 tories, on the head of Cosby Creek, Cocke county, Tenn., some 45 or 50 miles from this place. The enemy were strongly posted, but, after a few rounds our men charged them and they fled, leaving three dead, three wounded, all their camp equipage, a number of horses, and a few guns behind. Gen. Vance captured six or eight of the gang.

Gen. Vance's force consisted of a few regulars, and the Henderson Home Guards under Capt. Banning, and the Haywood Home Guards under Maj. Ray. All acted nobly, and when the order to charge was given the Home Guards dashed off with a yell that made the mountains ring. Gen. Vance says veteran troops never acted more gallantly.—*News.*

The Capture in Southwestern Virginia.—We have some particulars of the successful exploit of Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones in Southwestern Virginia on Saturday, the 3d inst. Gen. Jones, with his command, entered Lee county, and by a strategic movement succeeded in cutting off from Cumberland Gap a regiment of Federals and by the assistance of a portion of Col. Slemp's regiment, stationed in that county, captured some 600 of them on Sunday last at Jonesville, the county seat of said county, with three pieces of artillery, and all their horses, mules, and wagons. About 200 of the Federals succeeded in eluding the forces of Gen. Jones, and at last accounts were trying to escape by way of Pound Gap, in Wise county.

Gen. Jones's loss was 5 killed and 12 wounded.

Richmond Dispatch, 11th.

From East Tennessee—Capture of Wagon train, Three Pieces of Artillery, and the Killing and capture of the Guard.—A dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Longstreet, stating that Gen. W. E. Jones had attacked a Yankee wagon train at Jonesboro' and captured the whole train, three pieces of artillery, and killed, wounded and captured the whole guard of about 300 men.

Richmond Sentinel, 11th.

Mosby Again after the Yankees.—ORANGE C. H., Jan. 11.—Mosby attacked the picket post of the enemy near Warrenton on Wednesday night, capturing 18 prisoners and killing and wounding 18 or 20 more, and bringing off 40 horses, and all of the arms and equipments. Mosby lost none in killed or wounded.

Retaliation.—We learn from a gentleman just arrived from North Carolina, that the 62d Georgia regiment captured two negroes and a white lieutenant of a negro regiment who were identified as belonging to the party who hung Lieut. Griffith. It was determined to take the three to the spot where poor Griffith was murdered and hang them in retaliation. The captures were made in Perquimons county, N. C.

Richmond Sentinel, 11th.

The Tennessee Army.—From an officer in the army of Tennessee, who arrived here last evening we have the most encouraging account of affairs in that quarter. The officers and men have great confidence in Gen. Johnston, and the condition of the army has been much improved, both as regards numbers and supplies. It is intimated that there will be stirring news from a portion of that department which will agreeably surprise the public before many days.—*Ib.*

Gen. Johnston's Army.—The following is an extract from a private letter of Gen. Joe Johnston to a friend in Atlanta:

"I find the troops in general comfortably clothed. A few hundred, however, are without blankets, and as many without shoes. I fear that the Quartermaster's Department will not be able to furnish the blankets soon, but we are receiving and expecting regular supplies of shoes. Two benevolent ladies of Columbus—Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Law—brought us 150 blankets a few days ago, collected by them at that place."

Condition of Our Armies.—If the truth is to be told, we may say that our armies are now better clothed and shod than in any former winter campaign of the war. The principal suffering is that from the difficulty of subsistence. Besides this, our soldiers have hardly one-third the utensils absolutely necessary to cook the miserable pittance issued.—*Richmond Ex.*, 11th.

Elder T. E. Skinner.—The friends of this gentleman will be gratified to learn that he has had a safe voyage and has probably arrived in England. When his letter was written he was within two days sail of Liverpool. Many persons had shown him great kindness on the way and he expressed the opinion that all the civilized nations of the earth, save the United States, sympathize with our country in her terrible struggle.

We sincerely hope that his journey may be safe and pleasant. He carried with him funds to purchase stereotype plates of the New Testament for the Board of Missions of the Baptist State Convention; and we shall await the next letter from him with some degree of impatience. If he can succeed in getting the plates through the blockade, the Baptists of N. C. will be able to do much towards supplying our soldiers with the Word of God.—*Biblical Recorder.*

HEAVY DEFALCATION.—The Mobile Tribune says that a Confederate Quartermaster has been discovered to be a defaulter in the sum of $5,000,000. He had indulged in all sorts of extravagance, living at the rate of five or ten thousand a day.

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!

THE Subscriber will sell five hundred bushels SALT at ten dollars per Bushel, 75 per cent on cost, for cash or barter in corn and wheat, at Shallotte, Brunswick County. JOSEPH C. BROOKS.

November 16. 81*11tpd